

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### A NEW ERA IN SOUTHERN POLITICS.

THE break in the "Solid South" in the very first election held since the repeal of the Federal Election Laws, is triumphantly pointed to as conclusive proof of the soundness of the Democratic opposition to Federal interference with State elections. Assurances are made that the work of ballot reform and elimination of fraud from Southern politics will henceforth be pursued correctly and systematically by the States themselves. "The South is done with the policy of fraud," seems to be the cry, and a new era is said to have been opened by the abolition of the "Force Laws."

**Sectionalism Vanishing from Politics.**—"Deplorable have been the consequences of the separation of parties by a geographical line. Misunderstandings, prejudices, suspicions, antipathies, and recurrent exhibitions of vindictiveness were some of the malign effects of the sectional virus, which has seemed to taint all the currents of our National activity. . . . What would have become of the Union if in such malign alternation the opposing sections had continued to use political ascendancy only to aim more vicious and deadly blows at one another?"

"From this point of view the whole American people, whose interests tower far above those of party, and whose sympathies at bottom are as wide as are our boundaries, may well be thankful at the outcome of Tuesday's [November 6] election in the Southern States. They may well feel that amid its startling surprises and painful disappointments, their guardian angel saw to it that the Republic should receive no detriment. There is a pledge of reintegration and fraternity, of safety and of progress, in the amazing fact that the next House of Representatives will contain as many Republicans spontaneously chosen by the white voters of the South as it will Democrats elected by Northern constituencies. With such a spectacle before them, with such a rainbow of promise in the Southern sky, the good sense and the patriotism of Republican leaders will impel them to repress with wrath and anger the attempt of any man to whet anew the edge of sectional contention, and to rekindle with the torch of a Force Bill the expiring embers of Southern alarm and animosity.

"The result of Tuesday's election in the Southern States justifies at least the hope, and it will be the fault of Northern Republicans if it does not constitute a guarantee, that hereafter in this

country political parties will be formed on intellectual and moral, not on sectional lines. It signifies that local prejudice and geographical politics will not again be suffered to disturb the solution of fiscal and monetary problems, the devotion to high patriotic aims, and the recognition of international duties."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

**Pure Elections Without "Force Laws."**—"The Federal Election Laws were repealed by the Democratic Congress a few months ago, yet in the first elections held after the repeal the Republicans find their candidates declared elected all over the country. They are more successful, it appears, without such Force Laws than with them. In the South the feeling excited by the sight of partisan Federal officials at the polls was very great. It was everywhere odious to fair men of both parties. Men were the more energetic to get in their votes in order to counteract the effect of the unfair doings of Republican marshals and supervisors. Now that the force laws are repealed the situation is changed, and in a sense favorable to the Republicans. This is seen in the actual results of the recent election. It is seen to be unnecessary to use Federal officials to get Republican votes counted. Democratic officials had the counting of them in many States last Tuesday and counted them right, to their cost."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, Baltimore.

**Bright Outlook for Honest Elections.**—"The repeal of the Federal Election Laws will doubtless be followed by the abolition of separate State elections in those parts of the South where they have been hitherto maintained. The retiring Governor of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature, says that the State suffers from the frequency of elections, and that, since the repeal of the Federal Election Laws, 'there no longer exists sufficient cause for the separation of National and State elections.' It is no less significant that Governor Northen earnestly urges legislation which will insure the purity of the ballot, and says that the highest duty of the lawmakers is to make provision against corrupt practices at the polls. The Press is equally outspoken, and the leading newspapers are earnest in their demands for such legislation. There is no mistaking the temper of the public mind, and the outlook for honest elections in Georgia was never before so bright as since the repeal of the Federal Election Laws. The whole country will profit by this toning up of sentiment on the subject of election frauds in the South. When State elections are held on the same day with Federal elections, and when the laws secure honest methods at the polls, there will be no cheating in the returns for Congressmen and Presidential electors, as there undoubtedly has been in the past."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

**Time to Put an End to Fraud.**—"The Lord only knows how many perjurers and scoundrels we have made by giving the backing of social and moral influence, active aid, newspaper support and public sentiment to election managers who violated their oaths, boys who swore in their votes, and men who stuffed ballot-boxes, repeated and bulldozed. We did as we thought right, as we believed our dire need demanded that we should do; but is it to go on forever?"—*The News (Dem.)*, Greenville, S. C.

**The South a Unit for a Fair Ballot.**—"Since the defeat of the Force Bill and the repeal of the Federal Election Laws, the South, freed from the menace of negro domination, has turned its attention in earnest to the matter of ballot reform. Public sentiment is now solidly in favor of fair elections, and State after State has made haste to place adequate safeguards around the ballot-box. Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and Texas have adopted the Australian ballot law or some modified form of it; Louisiana is moving in the same direction; South Carolina's Constitutional Convention will wheel into line with the movement, and the present session of the Georgia legislature is sure to place on the statute book a law that will make it absolutely

certain that every qualified voter shall be able to vote once, and have his ballot counted once, and have the result honestly announced.

"There is no longer in any locality in the South a sentiment in favor of the methods which self-defense and self-preservation made necessary in the reconstruction days when white supremacy was endangered by a bayonet behind every black ballot. When the Southern people saw that there was no longer any danger of interference from the Federal Government they became a unit in favor of a fair ballot and an honest count, and they have lost no time in passing laws that will thoroughly protect every voter in the exercise of his rights."—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

**High Time for Radical Reform.**—"It is high time for the radical reform that has so long been needed and demanded to be effected. No intelligent man will deny that it is needed at once. No honest man will oppose it. All honest men will unite to make the demand for it heard and heeded without further delay, or excuse for delay. What the plan of reform is to be need not be discussed here. Any plan that will be effective to insure honest elections, and will be known of all men in the State to be effective, that will enable the people to choose their official agents and servants by a majority vote, without a question as to the honesty of the vote and the count of the vote, will answer; and some such plan should be adopted or devised and enacted into law before another election is held in this State. It may be that one party or faction is no better or worse than the other. Then both are quite bad enough not to be trusted to conduct elections under the present loose system. A reform is needed for the protection of the rights of both and of all the people."—*The News and Courier (Dem.)*, Charleston.

**The Country's Debt to the Populists.**—"Republicans have shouted aloud these many years that there was no hope of getting any but Democratic votes counted in the South unless the Federal Election Law was maintained and strengthened. The very first election held after its repeal disproves the claim and indicates that, had it not been for the resentment aroused by that unwise law, the solid South would have been broken years ago—an event, however, which we are uncharitable enough to think the Republicans did not really desire to see. The South has been broken chiefly by the Populists, whose main strength now seems to have departed, after a few years' trial, from the West and to have been transferred to the South. Ever since the war the South has been in an abnormal condition, ruled by one party, with no rival to contest its claims or watch its performances. If the Populists, before they pass off the scene of American politics, succeed in changing this abnormal condition in the South, they will prove a benefaction to that section, and to the whole nation as well, by once for all taking the old sectional issues out of the political arena and giving to new issues a fair chance of consideration on their merits."—*The Voice (Proh.)*, New York.



IN THE SWEET BY AND BY.

—*The Evening Telegram*, New York.

## UNCLE SAM BORROWS FIFTY MILLIONS MORE.

WHEN the first rumors of a second sale of bonds by the Administration were given currency by the Press, the Treasury Department emphatically denied their truth. A few days later (November 13) a call was issued, signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, asking for bids for a \$50,000,000 bond issue. Whether or not Mr. Carlisle was directly responsible for the denials, or whether the conclusion had been reached to issue bonds without his being consulted, are matters upon which the Press finds much room for speculation. It is confidently stated in some newspapers that Mr. Carlisle has lost the respect of the financiers of the country, and that in the negotiations for this bond issue he has been entirely ignored, and these same journals taunt the Secretary for not resigning his portfolio as a protest against such humiliation. Other journals say that Mr. Carlisle has been all along in complete accord with the President, and that the denials were meant to be Pickwickian. Mr. Cleveland, evidently annoyed by these insinuations, has made a statement to the Press, in which he declares that there has been no disagreement and no unpleasantness between him and Mr. Carlisle on the bond question or any other, and adds significantly that he "should be much afflicted if anything should cause him [Mr. Carlisle] to entertain the thought of giving up his position."

According to the announcement, the new bonds are to run ten years and bear 5 per cent. interest, the interest to be paid quarterly in coin. The purchasers of the bonds are required to pay in gold coin or gold certificates.

The question of the wisdom of this step is vigorously debated in the Press, and the majority opinion seems to be overwhelmingly against the issue. The opinion is general that our currency system needs a thorough overhauling.

**Disastrous Outcome of the Administration's Policy.**—"President Cleveland has been forced by the disastrous evolution of his own policies to take the credit of the country down among the Wall Street gold-brokers and pledge it for another fifty millions.

"It was inevitable from the moment of Mr. Cleveland's inauguration that the Government of the United States should become a constant borrower of gold. He was pledged and stubbornly determined to two things—the full establishment of the gold standard and an extensive increase of importations of foreign goods under a lower Tariff. Both those policies have steadily operated to transfer our stock of gold to Europe and force us to increase our National debt for the purpose of defending our Treasury reserve and settling our accounts with Europe. . . .

"The Cleveland policies have turned the balance of trade against us and committed us to a hopeless scramble for gold in competition with the European governments. In that scramble the International Gold Trust has all the civilized nations at its mercy.

"No sooner will the new gold be in the Treasury than it will begin to trickle out again. There is no way of defending it so long as we are tied to the fatal policy of discrediting our entire stock of silver currency and treating it as mere token money redeemable on demand in gold. The banks of New York could draw out every dollar of the new gold within a week from the time it is deposited in the Treasury if they chose so to do, and Mr. Cleveland is powerless to prevent it.

"This will not be the last gold loan which this Administration will be forced to negotiate. But relief is in sight, though not close at hand. The Republican Party is on the way back to control of the National finances, and one of its first and greatest tasks will be to raise the siege of the Treasury by the International Gold Trust and stop these periodical additions to the National interest-bearing debt."—*The Recorder (Rep.)*, New York.

**The Loan a Shortsighted Makeshift.**—"The Treasury can retain its hold upon no gold that is wanted elsewhere. It may get, say, twenty-five millions from Europe pending the present great plethora in the Bank of England; but the moment the exchanges turn against us and the Bank wants gold, nothing can prevent the specie thus acquired from being sent over the Atlantic



again. The loan indeed will, from the time of its negotiation, act as a force tending to the export of gold, which the Treasury alone will have to satisfy. The amount taken by home subscribers must, we presume, be paid for in gold; but where will the gold come from? Certainly not from the present resources of the banks, excepting perhaps some small amounts. The subscribers, or their agents, will have to get their gold from the Treasury by exchanging United States notes for it: and on such subscriptions therefore the Government can effect no net gain in its stock of the metal.

"So far as the operation is intended to strengthen the gold-reserve, it can therefore do so only momentarily; and the loan is the shortsighted makeshift of a fiscal neophyte, not of a wise financier. By getting authorization from Congress to require a certain proportion of the customs duties to be paid in gold, the Government could command a fixed and unfailing supply to maintain its reserve fund at any amount required, and thereby avoid any addition to the debt and any increase of taxation. If that is not done, there will be a few months hence the same necessity to issue another fifty millions of bonds as is pleaded to-day. The President has no doubt found it easy enough to get the counsel of financiers in support of his contemplated action; but it does not need to be said that financiers, no matter how eminent, may have reasons very different from those that should influence a Chief Magistrate. Financiers always welcome large negotiations, provided the borrower is good; it is for the borrower to determine whether he is running into debt wisely or from a real necessity."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.)*, New York.

**Industrial Revival Will be Quickened by the Sale.**—"A new issue of bonds, under the Act of 1875, will be received with general favor in the business world. Such action could not have been taken during the agitation of a political campaign, but since the elections are passed, and this obstacle has been removed from the recovery of business, a sale of bonds will supply just that impulse that is needed to quicken the revival that is already manifest, and by increasing the strength of the Treasury will thus strengthen confidence in the stability of our financial system.

"In this country, where the Government not only supplies, in effect, the currency used in trade, but is intimately associated with the whole system of banking, general credit is to an extreme degree dependent on the National credit. . . .

"The time is, moreover, most propitious for such a loan. There are large accumulations of money in the banks for which the recent industrial conditions have offered no tempting investment, and the bonds sold in 1893 on a 3 per cent. basis command in the market an advance over the premium then paid for them. In other words, the 5 per cent. bonds provided for by the Act of 1875 can be readily disposed of at a rate that will make the actual interest-charge something under 3 per cent. Their issue will at once give employment to idle money, and by putting it into negotiable investments will contribute much to quicken the machinery of trade. On every account, therefore, such a bond issue will be welcomed."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

**The Price Paid for Demagogy.**—"The \$50,000,000 bond issue for which the call is published this morning will cost the Government \$25,000,000 in interest, less whatever premium it may obtain for the bonds. If Congress had consented last Winter to a law giving the Treasury authority to meet emergencies, as all other Governments and all great corporations and municipalities do, by issuing low-interest bonds for short terms or payable at pleasure, the present issue would not have involved interest payments of more than \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000.

"This is the price the country pays for demagogy. For it was nothing but demagogy that prevented the passage of the wise measure proposed by Senator Sherman at the last session."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

**Issue Bonds for All Needs.**—"Demagogues and visionaries and professional malcontents will protest, of course, but they will never be contented with anything short of chaos, and their wishes need not be considered. The interests of the country, of commerce, and industry and material progress generally call for a rehabilitation of the Treasury, and for a permanent removal of every cause of apprehension, and this call should be heeded by those who have the country's welfare in their hands.

"Let the Government issue bonds, by all means; not only for

the present needs of the Treasury, but for all other needs that may be developed in the future. Let it be understood, in fact, that there is to be no more question on that point at any time or under any possible conditions. There is no reason why this great Nation, with its boundless resources, should be constantly assailed by financial depression and alarm. We should have done with such blunders and disasters forever."—*The Post (Ind.)*, Washington.

**A Method of Enriching Gold-Owners.**—"When the issue is made and the people's agents at Washington and the bankers settle down to business again, the country will stand face to face with the same conditions that now confront it. Low prices will go lower, and the business depression will be deepened. The banks will sell the bonds at a premium, or hold them for the interest. In either event they will proceed to draw out of the Treasury the gold that they paid in for the bonds, and, in the course of a few months, the Treasury will be in a condition to furnish an excuse for still another issue of bonds. . . .

"The Democratic Tariff Bill may help matters a little by increasing the revenues of the Treasury, but, under Mr. Cleveland's policy of redeeming silver with gold, the banks have it in their power to deplete the gold-reserve even when there is no deficiency in the Treasury. . . .

"The agents of the people are alone responsible for this unnecessary increase of taxation—for this simple and easy method of making the rich gold-owners richer. The bankers are not playing favorites in carrying on their business. They are willing to be goldbugs for the profit that there is in the system, or they are willing to endorse Populistic doctrines—as in the Baltimore plan—if such an endorsement will put money in their pockets."—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

**Danger of Our Position.**—"The most important thing now for the prosperity of the country is that the greatest possible stability of the currency should be maintained until the great international struggle over the standards is finally settled by a return to bi-metallism. So long as gold monometallism exists, this country must necessarily be subject to the same pressure for gold as other countries. The gold of each nation will be subject to export or import as the rates of exchange may make profitable. Hence it must be prepared for that condition.

"Unquestionably a country that has but a small supply of gold is much more subject to this pressure than one that has a relatively large supply, and more subject to panic from an export of gold. That is where the continual danger of our present situation lies. The gold-reserve is far below what has been for years considered the danger line, and the credit of the country is far more subject to shock from the exports of a few millions of dollars than it would be if the reserve were well above the limit."—*The Sentinel (Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

**In the Interest of Stock-Jobbers Alone.**—"A New York banker, instrumental in securing subscriptions to the former loan, urged the issue upon the President, other bankers joined in, and so it is to be made. The people are to be asked to begin to pay 5 per cent. interest on \$50,000,000 of bonds for ten years, or \$25,000,000, —or 3 per cent. net on what money these bonds yield—before it is clear that any loan is necessary.

"Why Wall Street wants more bonds issued is apparent. In the first place, they provide an excellent investment for funds now unloanable at usual rates, and the effects are already observable in the marking up of loan rates by the banks yesterday. In the second place the bull pools in the stock market have been carrying heavy loads of securities thrown upon that market by European and other investors ever since the panic, and the burden is becoming wearisome. More gold in the Treasury—the Government finances in a stronger position—will increase the confidence of European capital in the American situation, it is argued, and lead to European buying of our stocks and the relief of the Wall-Street pools. That the President should lend himself to any such purposes is amazing. The new loan, if it is made now, will have to be denominated 'a loan in the interest of stockjobbers.'"—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

**Replace the Legal-Tenders by Gold.**—"The gold borrowed months ago began to go out of the Treasury almost as soon as it got in, and the net result of the entire operation is an addition to the public debt and a reserve close down to the figures that necessitated the loan. Had the loan been placed abroad the stock of

gold in the United States would have been proportionately increased by the amount brought over. Taken from the stock in the country, the gold realized on the bonds was simply shifted from one till to another, and we see the result. We would not for a moment be understood as saying that the danger of the depletion of the reserve would be removed by placing loans abroad. That danger is with us so long as legal-tenders can be used to draw from the Treasury gold with which to purchase the bonds the Treasury issues. So long as this danger is continued, so long the Treasury will have constantly on its hands a struggle to get gold to make up the drain on the reserve.

"The way of safety is the way of boldness, by an operation authorized as it must be by Congress, for the replacement—gradual if need be—of the gold-draining legal-tenders by gold itself, the paper being steadily redeemed as presented and then canceled forever. A rearrangement of our currency which does not guard gold against paper as well as against silver is foredoomed to failure. On the other hand, the separation of the Government from the business of note-issuing would make it independent of the money market, and the adoption of some such project for the National-Bank system as 'the Baltimore plan' would still further emphasize that independence."—*The Transcript (Rep.)*, Boston.

#### Brief Comment.

"There is not so much reason for issuing additional bonds now as there was a month ago, but Wall Street still has nearly \$65,000,000 of idle money that it is unable to loan during the Free Trade hard times and business stagnation, and Wall Street will be able to control the Administration now that the election is over."—*Iowa State Register (Rep.)*.

"For the purpose of increasing the gold-reserve, this issue of bonds will be as futile as the last one. Exporters of gold will continue to draw it from the Treasury in larger amounts as the imports increase under the new law. The outlook, therefore, is for more bond issues until a Republican Congress can pass laws to stop this increase of the debt."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"The desire to get bonds issued before Congress can make another exhibition of its incapacity and unworthiness is natural for a partisan, but it is an open question whether the Government will in the end be helped rather than hurt. So a speedy issue of bonds may give a fillip to speculation, but it is questionable whether it will help industries that are struggling to revive."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

"If the Secretary had had the power, which all civilized governments enjoy, of borrowing, temporarily, at the best market rates, he could have negotiated a loan at 3 per cent., repayable at his own option. Probably three years would have been sufficient time to put the Treasury in funds, so that it could pay off the loan. In this case the total cost to the taxpayers would have been the interest at 3 per cent. for three years on, say \$58,000,000, i.e., \$5,220,000, whereas the actual cost is 5 per cent. for ten years on \$50,000,000, or \$25,000,000."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.



HELP FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

—*The World*, New York.

#### REVIEWING THE DEBS STRIKE.

THE report of the Commission appointed by President Cleveland last Summer to investigate the Chicago railroad strike has been transmitted to the President and given to the Press. The report is both a rehearsal of familiar facts, and a review and analysis of the conditions under which the strike was brought about. A number of recommendations are submitted, some with regard to Congressional action, and others in the shape of suggestions to employers and employees.

In the matter of responsibility for the strike at Pullman, the Commission finds that the Pullman Company carried the reduction of wages to an excess, and was, in this, as much at fault as the employees were in demanding the same rate of wages as that paid in 1893, before the period of business depression. The Committee expresses the opinion that a slight reduction of rents by the Company would probably have averted the strike, and that the employees' demand for such a reduction was "fair and reasonable under the circumstances," although the Company was legally justified in insisting on keeping the question of rents distinct from that about wages.

After the American Railway Union had inaugurated the sympathetic strike on the railroads, the Commission finds that the policy of both the Pullman Company and the Railway Managers' Association "closed the door to attempts at conciliation and settlement," and that "a different policy would have prevented the loss of life and great loss of property." The Commission's language in describing the General Managers' Association is significant. We quote from the report:

"This voluntary, unincorporated association was formed in 1886, and has as members the twenty-four roads centering or terminating in Chicago. In its constitution the object of the association is stated to be 'the consideration of problems of management arising from the operation of railroads terminating or centering at Chicago.' It further provides that, all funds needed shall be raised by assessments divided equally among the members. There are no limitations as to 'consideration of problems' or 'funds,' except the will of the managers and the resources of the railroad corporations. The association is an illustration of the persistent and shrewdly devised plans of corporations to overreach their limitations, and to usurp indirectly powers and rights not contemplated in their charters and not obtainable from the people or their legislators.

"It should be noted that until the railroads set the example a general union of railroad employees was never attempted. The unions had not gone beyond enlisting the men upon different systems in separate trade organizations. These neutralize and check each other to some extent, and have no such scope or capacity for good or evil as is possible under the universal combination idea inaugurated by the railroads and followed by the American Railway Union. The refusal of the General Managers' Association to recognize and deal with such a combination of labor as the American Railway Union seems arrogant and absurd when we consider its standing before the law, its assumptions, and its past and obviously contemplated future action."

The Commission finds no evidence that the strikers were guilty of the violence which accompanied the railroad strike, and praises particularly the manly and conservative conduct of the Pullman strikers.

Of the several remedial suggestions of the Commission the most important one is the appointment of a permanent Strike Commission to investigate strikes affecting inter-State commerce, and involving railroads and their employees, and render decisions which the Federal Courts should have power to enforce, "no delays in obeying the decisions to be allowed pending appeals." On the other hand, the decisions are not to be binding upon the employees, the Commission saying that "coercing employees to obey tribunals in selling their labor would be a dangerous encroachment upon the inherent, inalienable right to work or quit as they please."

**Licensing of Railway Employees Possibly Better than Compulsory Arbitration.**—"Practical difficulties in the way of the application of this remedy [compulsory arbitration] will suggest themselves to any one attempting definitely to formulate a plan for carrying out the idea. The most obvious of these is the fact that, like all other plans for compulsory arbitration, this is one-sided, inasmuch as the courts are given power to enforce the decisions of the Strike Commission upon the roads, but there is no



power to compel acquiescence on the part of the labor organizations. It is true, as the report suggests, that the roads stand in a peculiar position, as the creatures of the States, with rights conferred on them for public purposes. But so, also, are railway employees public servants in a peculiar sense, and in the interests of the public safety and comfort it is essential that they should be held to a special responsibility. The plan of having railway employees engaged in inter-State commerce licensed after proper examination, which the Commission does not feel warranted in fully recommending, but submits to the careful consideration of Congress, may furnish the best way out of the difficulty, if the details can be satisfactorily arranged."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

**An Inadequate, Unfair, and One-Sided Report.**—"The narrative of events leading up to this conclusion [stated above] is grossly inadequate and unfair—unconsciously so, no doubt. All the rioting and the plundering and burning are left out; all the terrorism, extending over large sections of the country and affecting millions of citizens, with the need of calling out the troops, State and National, and the impression given that it was just an ordinary peaceful strike which the implacable Pullman and the hard-hearted managers refused to arbitrate. . . .

"This part of the report is only a travesty. What account of the 'circumstances accompanying' this strike, which was not so much a strike as a social convulsion, can be complete if it leaves out the intense anxiety of the best citizens lest a fatal surrender of principle should be made? Much has been said about the disagreeable character of Mr. Pullman and his hard and tyrannical ways, as of a little despot. We have nothing to say about all that, but we do affirm that there were hundreds of thousands of the best American citizens who rejoiced with great joy at that critical moment that Mr. Pullman was unyielding. . . .

"The other astonishing position taken by the Commission is in favor of compulsory arbitration, binding on the railroads but not binding on the employees. This seems too absurd to be credible, but there it stands in black and white. 'Railroads have not the inherent rights of employers engaged in private business,' and hence a law can be passed to compel them to pay whatever wages a commission of arbitration may fix upon. On the other hand, employees have an 'inherent, inalienable right to work or quit,' and therefore they cannot be forced to accept wages they do not like. This is the most laborish scheme of compulsory arbitration ever devised, and has about as much chance of being adopted as the heads-I-win-tails-you-lose principle in gambling. We presume the Commission was led into its ambitious theorizings and suggestions of remedies for all labor troubles out of a desire to magnify its office. It seemed too paltry for men under Government appointment at \$10 a day simply to gather together facts already perfectly well known, and so they had to affect the oracle and bring out another solution of the labor problem. Luckily, their opinions carry no official weight, and will be accepted only for what they are worth. A great deal of wind has always to be squeezed out of that class of securities."—*The Evening Post (Ind)*, New York.

**Nothing of Value in the Suggestions.**—"The remedies proposed by the Commission would seem to be of value because they come from learned specialists who have thoroughly studied the subject. Yet nothing that is offered is new, and neither of the remedies are without serious and oft-repeated objections. The 'permanent Strike Commission' proposed to be appointed by the National Government might afford lucrative salaries to the gentlemen appointed—and who so likely to be appointed as the same three that make the recommendation?—but this the only substantial result likely ever to be obtained. The board of arbitration idea is full of fault. If contracts between employer and employee are subject to compulsory arbitration, why not contracts between seller and buyer?

"The report of the Commission is not so exhaustive as it is exhausting. It is a great mass of useless information that adds nothing to help to a solution of the great question."—*Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

**Starts the Riot Over Again.**—"Now comes the report of the United States Strike Commission, made by three representatives of a Populistic President, in itself an outrageous violation of a National statute and of the proper functions of the United States Government, and starts this riot over again, much to the ap-

proval of Debs of the American Railway Union, in whose behalf the report has unquestionably been made. For whose benefit or gratification could the investigation have been undertaken unless for the Debs party? The railroads had no desire for it. The public knew the facts. It was a salve for the treatment of the strikers, which had been demanded of the Administration in the name of peace and order. In spirit the report is a semi-apology for the Debs strike, and an *official condemnation of a private corporation acting clearly and unmistakably within its rights under the laws of commerce and of the country.*

"Mr. Cleveland's Commissioners, apart from the gross abuse of the law involved in their appointment, have perpetrated an outrage of peculiar offensiveness. In every aspect, the creation and the achievements of this Commission must be condemned as injurious to the most wholesome interests of the community at large, and to the simple and sacred rights of the individual citizen."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

**A Temperate and Commendable Report.**—"Something will be gained by the publicity given to the facts, for both conscienceless employers and violent labor leaders are amenable to the force of public opinion. This, perhaps, will be the only valuable result of the investigation, for the act under which the Commission was appointed clothed its members with no power to settle the disputes or correct the evils of the controversies between employers and their workmen. That both parties to the Chicago dispute transcended their lawful powers was as well known before the investigation as now, and it is doubtful if any legislation will prevent employers from being exacting or strikers from being riotous. . . .

"The report is to be commended for its temperate treatment of the subject, and its recommendations should not be rejected and cast aside as of no moment. The relations of capital and labor constitute one of the urgent questions of the hour, and they are foolish and dull who believe that this question can be safely ignored."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

**The Remedy too Absurd for Argument.**—"The report frankly admits that the courts could not compel an employee to work if he was dissatisfied with his wages, and yet would empower the courts to compel the obedience of the railways to the Commission's mandates. This is too absurd for argument, and is unworthy of that portion of the report which preceded the recommendation, the body of the document being well written, and furnishing as fair a presentation of the matter treated of as was to be expected from the conditions under which the Commission was appointed."—*The American (Rep.)*, Baltimore.

**One-Sided and Unfair.**—"The report is ably written, but in tone and substance it resembles the address of some demagogical walking-delegate. It goes out of its legitimate field to attack the General Managers' Association, condemns the Pullman Company as if it had no rights that labor was bound to respect, praises Debs and his minions for their exemplary behavior, and winds up by recommending a permanent Commission of its own sort. But if this is a fair sample of what such a Commission can do—and it undoubtedly is—it is not likely that the recommendation will be accepted."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Chicago.

**A Superficial Remedy to a Radical Fault.**—"The principal proposition of the Commission, however, has merit—also some weakness. As the railroads have succeeded in emancipating themselves almost completely from the control of the individual States, it is necessary that there shall be some such Federal body as is suggested to protect the rights of the public, which always suffer in a general railway strike. It is true that such a commission would be applying only a superficial remedy to a radical fault, for any attempt to patch up the vitally wrong system by which our National highways are turned over to private owners is foredoomed to failure. But so long as the private ownership of railroads shall be tolerated in this country so long there will be strikes and tie ups, and some authority or some influence must be appealed to to protect the people who travel and ship by the roads and who, having no voice in their direction, are the heaviest sufferers if their management be bad. We say some authority, or some influence, because in the ultimate analysis it must be evident that upon the influence exerted by this proposed Commission rather than upon any authority or power it can exercise depends its capacity for serving the people. Compulsory arbitration is

practicable, but enforcement of the result of such arbitration is impracticable, except under a rule of complete State socialism."  
—*The Times (Dem.)*, Chicago.

#### Brief Comment.

"It must be said that this body has done as well as it could. No one can prescribe a specific for such outbreaks that does not go to the root and change the direction of social and industrial tendencies. The report shows much appreciation of the wrong and danger of corporate combinations and the concentration of wealth."—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, Pittsburg.

"The Commission's distribution of blame in about equal portions among all the parties to the late troubles at Chicago may be fairly just. . . . That method [compulsory arbitration] is about equally unacceptable to the employers and employed, and it has been a failure wherever it has been tried."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence.

"The remedies proposed by the report—its emphatic condemnation of strikes and boycotts, and its recommendation of a National board of conciliation, the awards of which may be enforced by the courts—will be read and studied with interest. The whole report is a valuable contribution to the discussion of the labor problem."—*The Herald (Dem.)*, Chicago.

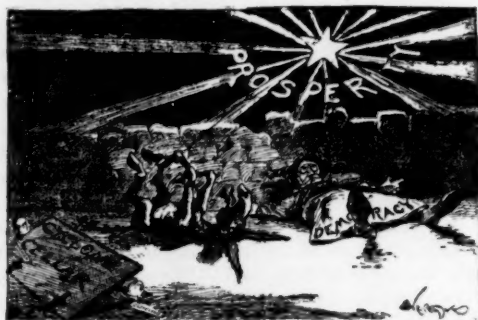
"The plan of the Commission is in the right direction. Surely the railway managements will consult their own interests by promoting some such plan, and so prevent boycotts and other disastrous interference with the roads and with the public business. The cry for National railway ownership should be met by the legalization of the incorporation and contract system, which seems to be the true solvent of the railway strike problem."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Minneapolis.

"*The Sentinel* gives hearty endorsement to the recommendations as a whole. They are wise, and probably timely. Possibly the Committee may be slightly ahead of the sentiment of the country, but if so it is in the right direction."—*The Sentinel (Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

"The recommendations of the Commission have reference to future possibilities and future legislation. From that point of view they should be carefully considered and weighed. They are confessedly tentative and suggestive rather than dogmatical or judicial. The legislation they propose is necessarily experimental. But of this much we feel assured, that the recommendations of the Commission are conceived in a spirit of fairness and justice, both to employers and employees, and that the latter, least of all, have occasion to complain or find fault with them."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, Baltimore.

"It is unfortunate, as much for labor as for any other interest, that the report of the Commission should have a tone that corresponds so well with the attitude of the members of it during their public hearings. . . . The suggestions seem to point in the right line, that of encouraging arbitration and conciliatory measures."—*The Pioneer Press (Rep.)*, St. Paul.

"The general public will not be likely to take issue with the strictures upon the employers in the main, though the severity of the language used will suggest that there is a depth of feeling in the minds of the Commissioners that was not born altogether of the discoveries made in their performance of this duty."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Kansas City.



THE RETURNS HAVE BEEN COUNTED—A NEW STAR HAS ARISEN.

—*The North American*, Philadelphia.

## SHOULD THE UNITED STATES MEDIATE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN?

AN animated controversy is proceeding in the newspapers with regard to the propriety of the messages sent by Secretary Gresham, under direct instructions from President Cleveland, to our Ministers at Tokio and Peking, announcing the willingness of the United States Government to mediate between Japan and China, should the warring countries desire to arbitrate their differences. The message, it is stated, defined the position of this Government and left no room for misconstruing its attitude, which was declared to be influenced by nothing but the sentiments of friendship for both parties. Some of the newspapers characterize this step as "another of the gross blunders of this Administration's foreign policy," and emphatically protest against this tentative proffer of mediation. Others, however, regard it as the duty and privilege of the United States to endeavor to restore peace in the East.

The State Department is assured that China will accept the proposition, but Japan does not seem anxious to arbitrate. Her answer to the message is still to come.

**An Ideal Mediator.**—"Mediation is probably desirable. The Chinese will more readily listen to reason from a third party than directly from their conquerors. And but for one thing the United States would be the ideal mediator. It is the only disinterested one. England is moved by commercial covetousness; Russia by land-grabbing greed; and France and Germany want above all else to annoy and injure England. To none of these Powers could mediation be confidently intrusted. The United States has no such prejudices. It has commercial ambitions; but, as between Japan and China, they are quite impartial. Certainly it has no idea of territorial aggrandizement in Asia. The one possible objection to the acceptance of its friendly offices is the remembrance of Mr. Gresham's scandalous indiscretion at the beginning of the war. Japan might well hesitate to submit her case to the judgment of a Government whose foreign policy was in such hands as his. Yet there is ground to hope that she has magnanimously forgiven his misconduct, and that even he, having been forced to realize his error, is now prepared to consider grave international questions somewhat more decorously than some men might regard a poker game."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

**Why Should We Play England's Game?**—"Nothing is easier than to show that Gresham's offer to mediate between Japan and China cannot have been spontaneous, but must have been secretly suggested by the British Foreign Office. Why do we say this? Because no such offer could be prompted by motives of intelligent humanity, seeing that the effect of its acceptance would be to prop the rotten Manchu dynasty, whose downfall is passionately desired by the Chinese themselves. Neither can it have been dictated by a patriotic regard for American interests, for with the advent of a new and honest Government at Peking, the United States would have a bright prospect of supplanting Great Britain as the principal purveyor to the Middle Kingdom as well as to Japan. . . .

"What England wants is an immediate arrest of the war in the far East before the Manchu rulers at Peking, through whom she has acquired her trading ascendancy in China, are hopelessly discredited. That selfish aim could be attained just as well should Gresham's offer of mediation be accepted, as through the formerly projected interposition of all the great powers. . . .

"We have no more business to proffer mediation between China and Japan than we would have had to make a like officious proposal to Germany and France in 1870-71. In this case, as in the other, there is no need of mediation. If China wants peace, let her do what France did in 1871; let her apply to her victorious antagonist, and accept the best terms she can get. Why should we step forward to save the dignity of the wretched Manchu dynasty, and thus play the game of England, that dares not intervene herself in the face of the stern Hands off! uttered by Russia and France?"—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

**A Satisfaction to Americans.**—"While it would not do to have the United States made a catspaw for the great nations of Europe in interfering in the war between China and Japan, it will be



equally unwise on our part if we show any reluctance in tendering our friendly offices, if it becomes apparent that both sides would be willing to have us act in the matter. It must be satisfactory to those American people who are not carried away by 'jingo' notions to realize that ours is the only great Government of the world to which the Chinese or Japanese can appeal with the knowledge that disinterested counsel and advice will be given them."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

**No Arbitration Except by the United States.**—"We are on friendly terms with both of the Powers which are embroiled in this unhappy war, and we have important commercial relations with both of them, but our long-established policy keeps us out of international strife, and relieves us of even the suspicion of ulterior motives. The only circumstance which could in any way lessen the impression of our entire disinterestedness is the precipitate and curiously ill-advised course which Secretary Gresham took at the beginning of the war, in making representations to Japan, conveying to her a reproof for making war on Korea, which is precisely the thing which, from the Japanese point of view, she was not doing, but was, on the contrary, seeking to relieve that country of misgovernment and a crippling dependence upon China. The Japanese are proud—just at this time arrogantly proud—and it would not be surprising if this incident rankled in their memory.

"The attempt of Great Britain to secure joint intervention on the part of the European Powers was foredoomed to failure, the ineffaceable jealousies of the Powers being a sufficient obstacle. Separate action on the part of Great Britain is out of the question, as involving grave perils. There seems to be no chance of effective arbitration in any quarter unless through the United States."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

**Japan's Work Should Not Be Thwarted.**—"Japan's work should not be thwarted by the interference of any Power, least of all by ourselves. Peace is all very well, but Japan has the right to secure it in her own way. We should be the last to assist the European Powers in bringing pressure to bear on the Mikado in the slightest degree.

"It is not our business to pull the chestnuts out of the fire either for China or for England. Let China herself appeal to Japan for peace and a settlement."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

**Japan's Right to Impose Terms.**—"Our Government is to act only in the capacity of mutual friend to China and Japan, presenting to Japan China's appeal for peace, and to China the terms upon which that appeal will be granted. It is probable also that European powers, acting independently, will try to influence Japan's action, and that the final settlement will be upon a basis mutually satisfactory. No power, certainly not the United States, will question the right of Japan to impose such conditions of peace as she pleases upon China, which stands in the position of a conquered power. Any interference with this right of Japan would be equivalent to an invitation to war, and would never be made but by a power that was prepared to back up its demands by arms."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

**We Stand for Civilization.**—"This power of the Earth has no selfish interest whatever in the fate of the Chinese Empire. We do not look for territorial aggrandizement; we have no colonies to worry about, and we are not afraid of hostile interference with our commerce. We have nothing to do with the jealousies that disturb especially Russia and England in the East, and in a minor degree France and Germany. Our interests are simply those of civilization in general.

"The proposed mediation of the United States has a further advantage, that it will serve to prevent any forcible interference with the interesting struggle now apparently near its final stage. The United States will not intervene, unless, when the war is practically ended, both parties agree to submit the terms of settlement to the mediation of this Government. It is clearly to the interest of the world at large that the war shall not cease until Japan has inflicted a decisive and destructive blow and brought the Chinese Government to confess its helplessness."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

**Fantastic Meddling.**—"It is wholly fantastic for the United States to meddle with this war. Secretary Gresham committed a grave impropriety when, at the apparent bidding of Great Britain, he sent a message to Japan at the outbreak of hostilities

passing unsolicited and partisan judgment on the course of Japan in beginning a conflict demanded by the rights of her citizens in Korea and made imperative by the people of Japan acting on their own Government.

"Great Britain alone is behind this intrigue to rescue China from the clutch of her fearless and intrepid little neighbor. Great Britain has heretofore tested every civilized power to procure abettors in her desire to stop the war before China is justly punished or Japan recouped. No European ally has been found for so iniquitous a scheme."—*The Herald (Dem.)*, Chicago.

## INFLUENCE OF WOMEN IN RECENT ELECTIONS.

THE influence of women has admittedly been a very important factor in a number of recent elections. In two States only, Colorado and Wyoming, have women the full right of suffrage, and in these States, it is believed, their votes secured the victory to the Republicans. In New York, women organized in response to Dr. Parkhurst's call and labored energetically for the success of the anti-Tammany ticket, while in Kentucky the retirement of Colonel Breckinridge in the primaries a few weeks ago is attributed to the activity of the women in opposition to his re-nomination.

The first woman ever elected to a State office in this country is Mrs. Peavey, of Denver, who was the successful candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In Kansas, the women-suffragists have suffered a defeat, a Constitutional amendment for woman suffrage having been rejected at the polls on election day.

The lessons of the recent elections in their bearing on woman suffrage are interestingly discussed in the Press selections which we append.

**Equal Suffrage Justified by Its Fruits.**—"Tuesday's elections [November 6] have shown one thing beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt, and that is that women are capable of exerting a powerful influence for good in political matters. Largely, if not entirely, the rescue of this State [Colorado] is due to the influence and the votes of women. In New York, the overthrow of Tammany is the result of a protest made by good women of that city against the corruption of a police system which levied blackmail upon nearly every business and enterprise, whether legitimate or illegitimate.

"It confirms what we have said upon numerous occasions, that a vast majority of women are good, and that their influence is favorable to all that is pure, honest, and true. It is true of their relation to politics as well as their influence in all other matters of moment. It was the influence of women which secured the de-



A GLANCE INTO THE FUTURE.

—*The Press*, Philadelphia.

feat of Breckinridge when he sought a renomination to Congress, and we may say without question that if at the primaries in the Ashland district the women had had votes, the Breckinridge faction would have been a pitiful minority.

"In Colorado, equal suffrage has been justified by the way in which the women voted. This is shown both by the fact that they all voted and that a great majority of them cast their ballots against Waiteism and in favor of good government. The men of Colorado are proud of the way the women of the State joined in saving it from Populist misrule. The women of this State have given the most convincing evidence of the wisdom of equal suffrage, and they have strengthened that cause in every State in the Union."—*The Republican (Rep.)*, Denver.

**Woman's Interest in Politics.**—"One of the tritest arguments against woman suffrage is that woman does not really want the ballot, and that wherever the right of suffrage is given her it is seldom exercised to any great extent. The returns from the Colorado election would seem to disprove the argument. . . .

"It is not surprising that the women of Colorado were deeply interested in the recent election. Their interest was shared by their sisters elsewhere who had no votes to cast. Eighteen months of Democratic misrule has shown the wives and mothers of the country what Democratic supremacy really means. The burdens and sorrows of hard times fall heaviest upon the wives and mothers. It is in their own homes that they must practice all the savings and economies, and make all the efforts to have both ends meet. The mother feels more keenly than any one else the hardships brought upon her children by lack of work and wages for the husband. Could all the women of the United States have cast their ballots on Tuesday as did the women of Colorado and Wyoming, the Democratic Party would have met an even more crushing defeat than that which it encountered."—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, Pittsburg.

**A Warning to Populists Favoring Woman Suffrage.**—"The action of the women in the late election forces us to advise Populist States to drop the question of woman's suffrage for the present and wait until the women become better posted. To the Populists of Colorado the women owe their vote, but in the face of the fact that only a very few women wanted the right to vote in the first place, it is not at all surprising to see them join the party that opposed equal suffrage and vote with them to down the party that forced the privilege of voting upon them. We trust the experience of Colorado Populists will be a warning to Populists in other States. We believe in equal suffrage as much as we ever did, but we feel that the women in cities need to be better posted."—*The Road (Populist)*, Denver.

**Women's Ability as Politicians.**—"For a second time women have taken a very zealous part in the municipal campaign. They got their initiation as practical politicians when Great Scott ran for Mayor against Mr. Grant, and was beaten so badly. Last autumn they began their very remarkable campaign in behalf of woman suffrage, and in that, too, they failed. Therefore, when they put their enthusiasm at the service of Colonel Strong they had become political veterans trained in the school of adversity, whose sharp discipline may be more valuable than the milder tuition of unbroken prosperity.

"In general, his feminine political allies were the same women who had enlisted in the other campaigns, and particularly in the movement for woman suffrage. At the beginning some of those who were most active in that second agitation were naturally loath to expend their energies for the assistance of the party which was responsible for denying them the franchise; but the campaign just closed seemed to them to involve purely moral issues, which appeal to women more powerfully than even their own political rights, and consequently they could not keep out of it. They forgot their disappointment, and thought only of their duty to aid in overpowering sin and wickedness. They held large public meetings. They went about privately electioneering for the votes of men, though their hearts were almost broken a few months before because their sanguine expectation that they would obtain at this election the privilege of voting for themselves had been defeated. . . .

"Undoubtedly Colonel Strong is justified in praising and gratefully acknowledging the activity of so many women in his behalf, and unquestionably their moral support was comforting to him; but the result of the election would have been the same without

them. New York simply followed the general political course. . . .

"The campaign, however, has given women political experience which it is necessary for them to obtain as a preparation for the exercise of the suffrage, to which eventually they will be admitted. So far as their part of it was concerned, they seem to have conducted their electioneering with much skill and a praiseworthy self-control; but hereafter when the issues are squarely and purely political, and the Democracy have their genuine principle to contend for, instead of a spurious and hateful substitute, the test of the ability of women as politicians will be more satisfactory."

**The Colorado Experiment Not Conclusive.**—"The election in Colorado was unusually interesting from the fact that for the first time at a general election in that State women voted. Nearly half of the votes polled at Denver were those of women. It will require some time for the result of this participation by women to be analyzed. The demand for an extension of the suffrage has so often been made, spasmodically, in different States that the effect—if any there should prove to be—upon the result in Colorado will be awaited with interest by both friends and foes of the suffrage movement. One thing has seemed to be settled so far as Colorado is concerned. The women have, apparently, been greatly interested in the exercise of their new prerogative. It is reported that their organization has been better than that of most of the organizations of men.

"The fact of the general participation of women in the election does not, however, determine the problem of the harm or benefit of this increase of the voting strength of a State by the enfranchisement of women."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

**Are Women Competent to Vote?**—"As it is, if women are competent to advise men how to vote, why are they not competent themselves to vote? If their political influence is desirable now, why would it not be more valuable to the State if it was increased by the power of the ballot? If they are so far ignorant of politics that they ought not to vote, is not their present interference with politics reprehensible?"—*The Sun (Ind.)*, New York.

**Mr. Dana's Doubts in the Light of the Colorado Result.**—"Mr. Dana sees the new light that is beginning to illumine the political heavens and recognizes it in the prediction that women will be eventually admitted to the suffrage.

"Why, I should like to ask him, has he any doubts as to the ability of women to cast a discriminating, intelligent vote when the issues involved in an election are purely political? Does he consider that their general intelligence is inferior to that of the opposite sex, and that, after hearing a question exhaustively debated, they are incompetent to form an intelligent opinion on it if the matter is at all political? That appears to be his opinion, and I cannot see how he can have formed it in view of the result in Colorado.

"The contest there had not the moral elements in it that may be said to have been uppermost in the battle in this city. It was, on the contrary, purely political. The heresies of Populism were championed by Governor Waite, and he admits that it was the women who defeated him so overwhelmingly that he will never again be heard of in political life in Colorado.

"The women were not led astray by the claptrap socialistic argument of the Populist orators. They saw the fallacies underlying them all, and voted them down. I submit that the women there and then demonstrated their 'ability as politicians,' and I am astonished that Mr. Dana, who is so vigorous an antagonist of Populism, does not give the women of Colorado the credit which belongs to them for the work of downing it in one of its greatest strongholds."—*The Recorder (Rep.)*, New York.

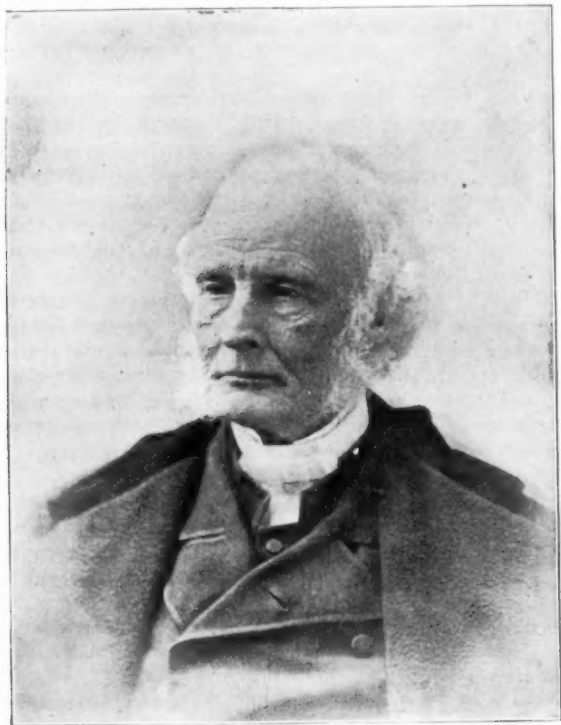
**Predestined Saviours of Free Institutions.**—"Women have been potent political factors at the late election in five States. In Colorado, Wyoming, Kentucky, Illinois, and New York they have turned the scale for good government. Yet in Kansas and New York woman suffrage has just been defeated, in part, by Republican votes. Of woman, in this election, it may be said, as was said of her great Exemplar, 'She saved others; herself she could not save.' But parties, like individuals, in the long run become aware of their own interests. Women are the predestined saviours of our free institutions, and society for its own protection will soon arm them with the ballot."—*Woman's Journal (Woman Suffrage)*, Boston.



## DEATH OF THE REV. DR. McCOSH.

DR. JAMES McCOSH, ex-President of Princeton College, died of old age at Princeton on November 16. His life was the peaceful life of a scholar and educator, and his monument is the college whose influence and fame his labors did so much to extend. *The New York Tribune* says editorially of Dr. McCosh's work:

"His administration at Princeton constitutes his chief title to distinction, and will perpetuate his memory. He had already crossed the meridian of life when he accepted the presidency and



THE REV. DR. JAMES McCOSH.  
(From a photograph.)

had established a substantial reputation as pastor, writer, and instructor; but he was destined to accomplish a far more important work in the New World than he could reasonably have expected to be confronted with in the Old. He found Princeton a school; he left it advancing rapidly toward the status of a true university; and during the period of twenty years which ended in 1888 he was as far as possible from being merely its titular head. In a large sense, he was the inspirational force which shaped its expansion."

Dr. McCosh was born in the year 1811 in a little town in Ayrshire, Scotland. He studied at a parochial school, and at thirteen entered Glasgow University, where he remained five years. He went to Edinburgh University, and studied theology and the mental sciences under Dr. Thomas Chalmers. The degree of A.M. was there conferred on him for an essay on the Stoic philosophy. He took an active part against patronage in the Church of Scotland.

On leaving college, Dr. McCosh was licensed to preach. He fought for several years for freedom of the Church of Scotland. When, in 1843, the disruption of the Church took place, he devoted himself to the setting up of free churches over a wide district. In 1850, he published his first important book, "Method of Divine Government," which was extensively read both in Great Britain and America. The publication of this work resulted in Dr. McCosh's appointment to the professorship of metaphysics and logic in the Queen's University of Ireland. There he remained sixteen years. He was an advocate of the National system of education for Ireland, and took an active part in preparing the Irish Church for Disestablishment.

Dr. McCosh visited this country for the first time in 1866, and

visited some of our principal educational institutions. He returned to Ireland, but two years later he was elected President of Princeton College. He accepted the office, and came over in the Fall of 1868. Progress in the college was apparent from the start, and the number of students was trebled during his presidency. A system of elective studies was introduced, religious instruction was made a prominent feature, and the general curriculum was steadily enlarged and developed. When, in 1887, the President determined to retire from active work, Princeton had become a University in everything but the name.

Of Dr. McCosh's literary labors, *The New York Tribune* says:

"Dr. McCosh did not start out as an author in early life, but from 1850 to the present time he has published a book every year or two. His books relate chiefly to religious, moral, and philosophical subjects. Several of them are used as text-books in academies and colleges in India, Japan, and Ceylon, as well as in this country. His 'Introduction of the Mind Inductively Investigated' (1860) established his reputation as a metaphysical writer. It explains what intuitions properly are, which of them are moral convictions, and how they are related to the sciences, particularly metaphysics and theology. The system of philosophy which Dr. McCosh expounds in his works on that subject is partly of the Scottish school, but also in great part his own. Said a prominent writer: 'Its conscious influence in the history of American thought has already being great, its unconscious influence even greater.'"

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"WE do hope that when Governor Tillman reaches the Senate he will not attempt to set up a dispensary."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

"WHEN Kansas women learned their fate,  
They felt the deepest pain;  
But since they've had a real good cry,  
They feel all right again."—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

"DOCTORS and scientists say that there is no known parallel to the case of the New York child which goes blind every time it indulges in sweets, but they forget Congress and the Sugar Trust."—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

"ON the day after the election, in a crowded car, a newsboy appeared announcing a 'Life of the Late Oliver Wendell Holmes.' Dr. J. M. Buckley (editor of *The Christian Advocate*) threw his fellow-passengers into convulsions of merriment by asking, 'Have you a 'Life of the Late David B. Hill?'"—*The Independent, New York.*

"How would George M. Pullman do for arbitrator between China and Japan?"—*The World, New York.*

"HOW it feels to be buried alive' is an article in *Current Science*. It is anonymous, but D. B. Hill is suspected."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

"THE new bonds might properly bear the inscription 'In loans we trust.'"—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

"THERE is nothing so sightless as the official eye of a policeman that has been closed by a drink."—*Tammany Times, New York.*

"THREE masked burglars who fled, battered and bleeding, from a 200-pound Colorado woman, have reformed and joined the woman suffrage movement."—*The Recorder, New York.*

"THE next Congress promises a startling array of efforts in the 'You'd scarcely expect one of my age' school of oratory."—*The Star, Washington.*

"WE live rapidly nowadays. One short week whirled us from the excitements of a great election to the details of football."—*The American, Baltimore.*

"W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE is going to deliver lectures throughout the country. He will be known as 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray of the platform.'"—*The World, New York.*

"Now that Mr. Cleveland has Li Hung Hill's yellow gubernatorial jacket nailed to the White House door, it is understood that he will let him keep his Senatorial peacock feather."—*The Press, New York.*

"FOR about two years and four months longer, President Cleveland will continue to be the highest salaried fisherman on the globe."—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

"Do you think that Uncle Sam's good offices should be given to the Mikado of Japan and the Emperor of China?" said the Snake Editor to the Casual Caller.

"Indeed, I don't!" was the prompt response. "There are not enough good offices to go around among the Americans who want them."—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*

"THE estimates of the late Czar's character by the newspapers of St. Petersburg would be more interesting if they were not so closely edited by the Government."—*The Globe, Boston.*

"NONE of the organs note the improvement in the raw wool market, as they deal in the manufactured yarn."—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

## FERTILITY OF GREAT WRITERS.

IS the best literary or artistic work apt to be done by those who produce little or by those who produce much? This question might answer for a college debate, but we fear that the discussion would be rather one-sided. While it is no doubt true that many writers would have enhanced their reputations by less voluminous work, and while many writers seem never to surpass their first work, yet it is undeniable, when one turns the matter over in one's mind, that the greatest writers and artists have been also the most prolific, their creative energy seeming to be strengthened rather than exhausted with exercise. This is the trend of thought, also, in an article by Ernst Eckstein, which we translate and slightly condense from *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, October:

In the ordinary pursuits of life it passes current as an axiom that high productivity is incompatible with artistic excellence. But this conclusion is not justified by experience. A careful review of the history of literature, music, and creative art generally, shows us that intense creative energy is for the most part associated with an irresistible impulse to maintain it in activity. There are few in any department of creative art who have produced great work who have not also produced an abundance of examples.

As a matter of course, quality is sacrificed to quantity when the artist, allowing himself to be spurred by other than the creative impulse, devotes to the production of quantity the time that ought to be devoted to the perfection of the quality; and so also if he persists in working during the needful period of rest and recuperation. No man with jaded muscle or spirit can work up to his best capacities. Productive brains like productive soils require to lie fallow sometimes. But cessation from work is not always recuperative. A period of inactivity may be actually more exhausting than a corresponding period of moderate activity, as, for example, when consciously or perhaps unconsciously we indulge in ruminations similar to those which rob us of sleep at night.

Nevertheless it is beyond all question that there are men to whom production is identical with life, involving no abnormal tension. In fact, it is precisely those most gifted with creative power who produce with the least effort. The true artist works from an invincible necessity, such as makes the silkworm spin, and in the accomplishment of his task he finds relief. True creative talent expresses itself under the necessity of a natural law, and is indeed closely allied to the dreamy sub-consciousness of instinctive activity. One might almost say that production, especially of poetry, partakes of the nature of somnambulism. The Latin word *vates*, really "seer," is commonly applied to the poet. The Provençal troubadours took the name from *trobar*, which signifies, not to invent, but simply to find. The poet was not regarded as active, but acted upon—the favored medium for the utterance of the divine message. Homer depicts himself both in the Iliad and the Odyssey as simply the mouthpiece of the muse, the bearer of her messages to mortals. Görres in his "Christian Mystics" tells us that one Maria von Agreda wrote a book, "The City of God," and claimed that its production was a work of divine inspiration, on the ground that she wrote it with such facility that the pen could hardly follow the current of her thoughts. Similar claims are advanced in the autobiography of the Mystic Mad. de la Mothe Guyon, the friend of Fénelon; and, after eliminating all pretensions of the supernatural, there remains a kernel which, taken *cum grano salis*, is applicable to all creative production. She writes: "In this retirement I was seized with an irresistible impulse to write. . . . As I took the pen in hand, I did not know the first word of what I would write. I began without knowing how, and saw that it came over me with astonishing impetuosity. . . . I never took any notice of where I stopped, and notwithstanding the constant interruptions, I never read any of it over again. . . . When it was written, I thought no more about it. . . . The more I wrote the more I felt relieved."

Every poet, especially in the departments of epic and the drama, will admit that he has experienced something similar to this. In

the full flow of production, when it is only by the utmost effort that the pen can keep pace with the crowding thoughts and images, the author, astonished at the spontaneity of the flow, feels as if he were writing at the dictation of some superior power.

Were it really true that the quality *eo ipso* is impaired by the quantity, all the most voluminous writers would be men of no account, and the great masters would have to be sought among writers who have produced almost nothing. But really this is the reverse of the truth. The evidences on this head are overwhelming. Every one is familiar with the saying "As fertile as Calderon and Lope;" yet in spite of his proverbial fertility of production, Calderon enjoys the reputation of being the most brilliant poet that Catholicism has produced. And Calderon produced four hundred works, in spite of numerous other engagements.

Where are now his many contemporaries who smite themselves, Pharisee-like, upon the breast saying, "I thank thee, O God, that I am not like him, but, as a dramatic writer, rather resemble the lioness which gives birth to but one offspring, but that one a lion"? Forgotten, laid to eternal rest in the graveyard of literary history, from which there is no resurrection; while Calderon produced many lions whose roar is still heard from the rising of the Sun to the going down thereof.

Then look at Lope de Vega, the one creative genius of the Spanish national theater. What a giant in productivity! This most fecund author of all times and people wrote almost innumerable epics, satires, letters, eclogues, humorous sketches, novels, and romances. His principal works, however, are his fifteen hundred plays. Such fecundity appears incomprehensible, but the fact remains; and these two, Lope and Calderon, far excelled their contemporaries in dramatic power.

It is the same with Honoré de Balzac, with Daudet, with Zola, with Bulwer, and Dickens, and a host of other writers that might be mentioned. The same law holds good, too, in other departments of art. Look for example at Mozart, at Raffael, at Velasquez, to say nothing of the renowned Lysippos of Sikyon, who is said to have produced not less than fifteen hundred statues, or of Bach, whose innumerable compositions were really only the work of his leisure.

It is really not in the nature of the thing that great creations should stand alone; not merely for the subjective reason that creative energy is ever impelled to embody its creations, but also because it is only in exceptional instances that the artistic problem seeking expression allows itself to be mastered at one effort. The attentive student of current literature will have observed, for example, that Paul Heyse rarely writes an isolated novel, but rather groups of novels, linked together with what one may call a family relationship. It is the blessing of the fertile womb that it must continue to bear. And if, in contradiction to this general truth, we meet with an isolated artistic creation, we may be sure that the author's fecundity was arrested by sickness or misfortune, or he was bound to some occupation fatal to the development of art.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RUDYARD KIPLING'S FIRST BOOK.

IT was a volume of verse, and was brought out by himself in India. He calls it a "book"—with quotation marks—though from his description it resembled an official Government envelope rather than an ordinary volume. The contents had been contributed by him from time to time to the columns of a journal in India of which he was sub-editor. He gives a humorous account of the whole literary project in *McClure's Magazine*, November, of which the following is an extract:

"My verses had the good fortune to last a little longer than some others which were more true to facts and certainly better workmanship. Men in the army, and the civil service, and the railway, wrote to me saying that the rhymes might be made into a book. Some of them had been sung to the banjos round camp-fires, and some had run as far down coast as Rangoon and Moulmein, and up to Mandalay. A real book was out of the question, but I knew that Rukn-Din and the office plant were at my disposal at a price, if I did not use the office time. Also, I had handled in the previous year a couple of small books, of

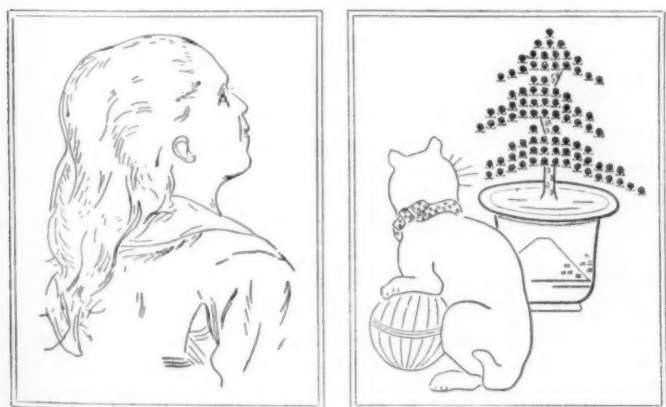


which I was part owner, and had lost nothing. So there was built a sort of a book, a lean oblong docket, wire-stitched, to imitate a D. O. Government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper, and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of twenty years' service. Of these 'books' we made some hundreds, and as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply-postcards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order-form on the other, and posted them up and down the empire from Aden to Singapore, and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade-discount, no reckoning twelves as thirteens, no commission, and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees, and was transferred from the publisher, the left-hand pocket, direct to the author, the right-hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented my injuring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of their risks and advertisements. The down-country papers complained of the form of the thing. The wire-binding tore the pages, and the red tape tore the covers. This was not intentional, but heaven helps those who help themselves. Consequently, there arose a demand for a new edition, and this time I exchanged the pleasure of taking in money over the counter for that of seeing a real publisher's imprint on the title-page. More verses were taken out and put in, and some of that edition traveled as far as Hong Kong on the map, and each edition grew a little faster, and, at last, the book came to London with a gilt top and a stiff back, and was advertised in the publishers' poetry department.

"But I loved it best when it was a little brown baby with a pink string round its stomach; a child's child, ignorant that it was afflicted with all the most modern ailments; and before people had learned, beyond doubt, how its author lay awake of nights in India, plotting and scheming to write something that should 'take' with the English public."

### MAKING PICTURES WITH PRINTERS' RULES.

EACH trade has its artists. There are masters of typography who know how, with true art, to set up pictures with the types that serve to print lines in the ordinary text of a book—for instance, to separate columns or to mark the end of an article. These types, or rules, are made of flexible metal, which can be cut and bent by hand. By separating the fragments, by bending the pieces according to the shape of the design that it is desired to form, and by mounting them on a piece of wood in which grooves have been sunk to receive them, the plate of a typographic engraving can be formed. The two figures given here-



with have been obtained with rules and vignettes. The first is the head of a girl, very well modeled, made by a skilful typographer, Mr. Scheffer, of New York.

Some papers have published veritable marvels of this curious class of composition, executed with typographic rules.

A technical paper in Tokio, *The Press and Paper*, gives several engravings of this kind, made by a very skilful Japanese

compositor, Masatomo Kobayaski, and the cat given in our second illustration is a product of his talent. All is made with rules; the branches of the plant, however, have been obtained by means of the little typographic ornaments that often serve to decorate advertisements. They are simply set side by side. By the use of simple rules and vignettes found in all printing-offices, many beautiful specimens of this art can be produced.

The artist may employ also typographic signs, such as parentheses, marks of punctuation, algebraic symbols, etc., to represent, by a happy combination, original types of design.

For the success of such work as this, some knowledge of design is necessary, especially in making the plan for executing the various cuttings and bendings. There are at the *Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers* several specimens of engravings in typographic rules, which give evidence of great skill on the part of their executors; they are certainly curious and made with taste, but they have no practical application.

### USEFULNESS OF MODERN NOVELS.

MELIA E. BARR, whose novels are known to a wide and appreciative public, discusses the modern novel (*North American Review*, November), and argues for it, even in its sensational type, as an educative force of tremendous importance. She calls novels "the sermons of this era," and thinks that Mill should have included novelists with members of legislative bodies and editors of great papers as "direct and immediate influences." Its work is not so much in forming special opinions as in creating a prepossession in the heart and mind of the reader. Many persons, especially younger persons, get their first lessons of life and their first warnings against evil through works of fiction. Even the flashy novel of thrilling adventure or sickly sentimentality has, she thinks, often aroused stupid minds from lethargy and given them an impulse in the direction of reading that is more or less educative. Her mind is, in fact, very hospitably disposed toward all but two classes of novels. She can not find favor for the erotic novel that depicts gilded animalism, nor for the detective stories and other stories of crime which "not even the master pens of Balzac, Gaboriau, and Conan Doyle can divest . . . of the flavor of brothels, prisons, and morgues." She holds that women are the natural story-tellers of the race, and are bound to take the lead in the future, though the wider experience of life which men secure will continue to give them an advantage which women can never wholly overcome.

She defends in the following words a class of novels that have received scant praise from the critics and high-priests of culture:

"The staple, however, of our modern novels may be called domestic and semi-religious, and it is highly creditable to modern society that this is the case. These 'fireside concerns,' as the critics call them, have given us heroines of purity and unselfishness, women who have never, it is true, felt impelled to study art or acting, or to take to the lecturer's platform, but who have upheld the highest standard of womanly virtue and tenderness. The heroines of Miss Austen, Mrs. Gaskell, Miss Yonge, Mrs. Oliphant, George Eliot, Mr. Trollope, and others may have their little fits of bad temper, envy, spitefulness, and waywardness, but murder, adultery, and theft would be impossible ideas in connection with them. And they have had during the last fifty years a distinct social power, for it was these novels which first showed girls how beautiful a thing it was to visit the poor and the sick, to teach in Sunday-schools, and to embroider altar cloths. Even in the direction of fashionable society, no girl could have a finer chaperon than Mr. Trollope, for he never introduces her to exceptional characters, and he makes love and marriage healthy domestic pleasures."

On the subject of the culture of the imagination she has some strong and suggestive things to say:

"No gift of the Almighty is so little valued by the handworkers

of the world as the royal power of imagination. Parents nearly always think it a disqualifying preparation for money-making. Yet, imagination is one of the grandest forces in actual life, and only the ignorant despise it. The ability to 'conceive the absent as if it were present' would enable many a man to set his temptation visibly before him, and see the consequences of his act. An eminent English historian attributes the Indian Mutiny to Lord Dalhousie's want of imagination: his inability to conceive the results of his provoking acts. Mr. Disraeli finds the same fault with the political genius of Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Mill says the want of imagination vitiates the whole philosophy of Bentham. In the same way, fraud arises less often from conscious roguery than from an inability to 'conceive the absent as if it were present,' and by the power of imagination see the results of a dishonest act. We all know people who will weep over a novel or a play, and yet care nothing for the suffering around them. This is because the novelist or the playwright brings vividly before their imagination the fictitious suffering; but they have no imagination of their own to realize the actual suffering. Therefore, even men who are to be employed in commerce or statesmanship might take a course of good novels to stimulate their imagination; for imagination aids foresight and enables us to estimate probable results."

Of women as novel-readers and as novel-writers, she speaks as follows:

"Women are practically affected by novels far more than men are, for the experience of men enables them to dispute, or dilute, or correct many things said. But a woman's life is greatly influenced by the fiction she reads. She draws her ideas from her favorite books; she tries to speak and act and dress like her favorite heroines. How good then it must be for an egotistical, selfish girl to have a course of George Eliot's novels: for her constant lesson through her characters is that the world was not made for them alone. She knocks the selfishness out of them all, or she punishes them for retaining it. She is also a good teacher for girls self-willed and self-opinionated, for all her good, lovable women need a master and a rule of life; yes, even Romola needed Savonarola. . . .

"Women are likely to be the popular novelists of the future, although there must always be some departments of fiction which they will be incompetent to undertake. They may preserve the finer ideals and illusions of the race, but they can never know life as a soldier, or lawyer, or a man of business can know it; nor would a man's knowledge of life be a gift that any kind fortune would bestow upon a woman. There will then continue to be specialties for both sexes, though it is likely in poetry and fiction women will take the leading part. Indeed, this is evident in the periodical literature of the day; for if a few numbers of the current magazines be examined, it will be seen that in the long run there are six, perhaps nine, muses to one Apollo; nor will unprejudiced criticism find appreciable difference in the quality of the work, though it may differ in kind. On the whole, it is likely that women will prove themselves to be just as good as men at their best, and just as dull as men at their worst.

"Woman is the born story-teller of humanity, and men may very well leave her to strike the note to which the fiction of the Twentieth Century will respond. No one has yet prophesied how low, or how high, that note will be; but it is not likely that we shall have in the future such elaborate, careful, thoughtful work as the past has given us in 'Middlemarch,' 'Romola,' 'Les Misérables,' or the best of Meredith's novels. The world will live too fast and travel too fast to read tales which are really epics."

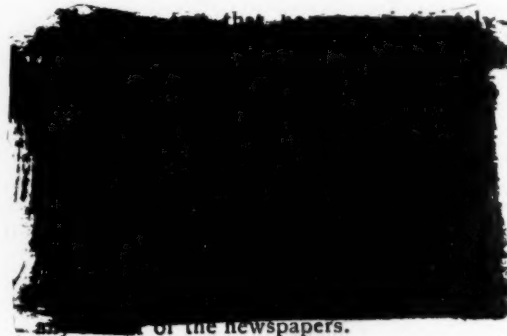
**Education versus Crime.**—At the Sociological Congress recently held in Paris, the eminent scientist, Sir John Lubbock, read a paper on the effect of education on crime in England. Sir John's figures are exceedingly interesting. They are substantially as follows:

"Since the Act of 1870, the number of children in English schools has increased from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000, and the number of persons in prison has fallen from 12,000 to 5,000. The yearly average of persons sentenced to penal servitude for the worst crimes has declined from 3,000 to 800, while juvenile offenders have fallen from 14,000 to 5,000. Sir John Lubbock sees in these figures a confirmation of Victor Hugo's saying, that 'he who opens a school closes a prison.'"—*Pacific Christian Advocate*.

## PRESS-CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA.

WE have heard about the "pernicious activity" of the Russian Press-censor, but few have had the opportunity of actually seeing an exemplification of it. The cut which we present below speaks for itself. It shows how a copy of *The American Hebrew*

### THE AMERICAN HEBREW



of the newspapers.

He is not so favorably situated for the purpose of preparing such a paper as the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who, before consultation with his employers at the office of the Minister of the Interior, had the advantage of an interview on the Jewish question in its economic phases, with the keeper of the inn that he stopped at on his arrival at St. Petersburg.

### AN HISTORICAL SERMON

We publish in this number of THE



The Tabernacle: A Picture of Religion.

BY DR. M. HOROWITZ.

Few passages of the Bible have more lastingly engaged the attention of commentators and interpreters than that portion of it which is devoted to the building of the first sanctuary, which our fathers and mothers—

*ican Hebrew* was "fixed," before it reached its destination in Russia.

The first paragraph blotted out by the censor's brush, as objectionable reading for any Russian subject, is as follows:

The very fact that he [Goldwin Smith] is so intimately familiar with Canada as to render him an authority on its institutions and the tendencies of its peoples, is the best reason why he should not be acquainted with the present condition of affairs in Russia, and why he should be entirely and utterly ignorant concerning the Jews of that empire and the reasons for their persecution by the Government, except as the outcome of information that is no more accessible to him than to any reader of the newspapers.

That the Jewish side has not been exclusively presented by Jews, is evidenced by the mention of the names of Stepniak and Kennan and *The New York World* of last Sunday, which contained an admirably illustrative sketch of the actual conditions of the persecutions.



## LITERARY CHICAGO AND CONAN DOYLE.

THE light and airy persiflage still flies back and forth between the papers of New York and Chicago. Dr. Conan Doyle's recent visit to the city by the lake furnishes *The New York Sun* with an opportunity for the following little fling at Chicago, which, while it may not be founded on fact, is certainly "interesting" reading:

"There is in Chicago an organization called the Twentieth Century Club, whose members are addicted to prognostications as to the future Chicago Shakespeare, the future Chicago Bacon, the future Chicago Browning, and so on. Of course, according to these lofty speculations, the local geniuses of the coming golden age will be superior, through their Western flavor, to anything which the effete East or Europe has produced. These preliminaries are necessary to the thorough appreciation of a curious mishap which attended the arrival of Dr. Conan Doyle in the capital of the middle West. It fell to the Hon. George E. Adams to introduce the British author to the Twentieth Century Club. The novelist was astonished to find himself designated as Canon Doyle. The report immediately spread among some of the members that the visitor was a magnate of the Church of England. Others decided that, in spite of his mustache, Mr. Doyle belonged to the Roman Catholic communion. One of these was Mr. Higinbotham, who became famous during the World's Fair by appearing at a luncheon given to the Spanish Infanta, in a dress suit. He presided at a breakfast, and addressing the guest as Father Doyle, requested him to 'ask a blessing.' The accounts stated that Dr. Doyle has been overwhelmed with requests to preach in half the churches in Chicago. It is said that his mail every morning is filled with letters addressed to 'Rev. Dr. Doyle,' 'Rev. Canon Doyle,' 'Very Rev. Canon Doyle,' and even 'Right Rev. Dr. Doyle.' This is very embarrassing to the writer, who has been in the medical business, but has never dabbled in theology. He could make a bluff at setting a broken leg, but he is doubtful if he could convince the inhabitants of the Windy City of their need of repentance. Even that distinguished detective, Sherlock Holmes, has been involved in the general confusion. It is said that the Mayor, having been informed that he was traveling with Mr. Doyle, expressed a desire to have him enter into the services of the municipality, and hinted that Chicago was determined to knock out the detective bureaus of New York and London, if money could do it. The matter was under consideration when Dr. Doyle informed his Honor of the untimely death of his friend. It is expected that the result of the bungling which has accompanied the visit of the stranger will be the appointment of a committee to investigate the identity of every foreign literary man when he appears on the horizon of the prairie which stretches around Chicago."

## WHITTIER AT THIRTY-THREE.

WHITTIER'S deeply religious nature is, of course, obvious to all readers of his poetry; but nowhere is it more obvious than in a letter just published for the first time in *The American Friend*, of Philadelphia. The letter is one written by Whittier at the age of thirty-three, in the midst of his zeal for the anti-slavery crusade, and is addressed to Richard Mott, at that time clerk of the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends. It runs as follows:

"MY DEAR FRIEND: Thy kind letter would have been acknowledged long ago, had I not been a considerable part of the time away from home. I had intended to answer it immediately, but one circumstance after another prevented me from carrying out my intentions. In the solicitude manifested in thy last letter for my best welfare, and for its tone of encouragement, I trust I feel in some degree thankful to Him who by various instrumentalities reaches the minds and hearts of His erring and disobedient children, yet shame to lament over protracted seasons of doubt and darkness, to shrink back from the discovery of some latent unfaithfulness and insincerity, to find evil at the bottom of seeming good, to abhor myself for selfishness and pride and vanity which at times manifest themselves; in short, to find the law of sin and death still binding me. My temperament, ardent, impetuous, imaginative—powerfully acted upon from without—

keenly susceptible to all influences from the intellectual world, as well as to those of Nature in her varied manifestations, is, I fear, illy adapted to that quiet, submissive, introverted state of patient and passive waiting for direction and support under these trials and difficulties.

"Twelfth month, 5th, 1840.

"Since writing the above, I was called away next morning to Boston, and have but just returned. I again take my pen, although suffering under a good deal of weakness and pain of body, to finish my letter. I think often of our meeting at Rhode Island, and at times something of a feeling of regret comes over me that I am so situated as not to be permitted to enjoy the company and the cares and watchful ministrations of those whose labors have been signally owned by the Great Head of the Church. Sitting down in our small meeting, and feeling in myself and in the meeting generally a want of life and of the renewing baptism of the Spirit, which can alone soften the hardness and warm the coldness of the heart, I mourn for the neglected opportunities of my past life. I sigh for the presence and the voices of the eminent and faithful laborers in the Lord's vineyard. I know that this outlook of the spirit, this craning of the eye and of the ear is wrong. But in the depths of spiritual weakness—in those periods when the feeble growth of faith seems rapidly failing—is it not natural to crave the support even of an earthly arm? In the shadows of thick-coming doubts, when the mind may be fitly compared to 'a land of darkness as darkness itself, and where the light is as darkness,' and whispers as of the Tempter are heard about us—all long for the sound of a voice of kindness, of caution, of discretion, even if that voice be an earthly one."

The letter then proceeds to speak of the rejection of the female delegates from America to the Anti-Slavery Conference in London, and of the report that the rejection was owing to the fact that Lucretia Mott was a "Hicksite" minister. Whittier discredits the report, thinks the rejection was due solely to the fact that the delegates in question were women, and deplores the disposition to connect with Abolition things which have no natural affinity with it, referring especially to certain sectarian views, such as the doctrine of non-resistance.

**America's Injustice to American Writers.**—"How can we have poets if we stone them? But maybe we do not care to have poets; that alters the case. In other days it mattered little what Bryant, or Longfellow, or Holmes wrote, we welcomed it, and our journals gave space for generous appreciation of it. Our children read it; our boys hopped up to the top of the nearest rock and spouted it. What now? Something alien. Glance at the book advertisements of our leading publishers; it is Doyle, or Harraden, or Barrie, or Stevenson, or Crockett, or Kipling, or Watson, or Dobson, or Hardy, or who not, so that he or she is a foreigner. Even if an American-born lives east of the Atlantic it helps him mightily, as everybody knows.

"It is not that I love aliens less or compatriots more than I wince and wonder at this state of things. We do not have to disparage the good authors who dwell in foreign lands in order to appreciate those who live next block to us. But why all this insistent, vehement preference for the aliens? Why not (if novelists and poets and essayists must be 'boomed' and advertised and rubbed under the nose of the public) do the good turn for our own struggling countrymen and countrywomen?

"If it were really true, if critics and publishers did not know that it is not true, that American genius is far below European genius and that foreign prose and poetry is incomparably better than what we make at home, there would be solid ground for the present state of things; but we all know better; America is not so far behind in literary genius and achievement; she is not behind at all save in the spirit of independence and self-appreciation. We grovel (really a strange freak this in a people absolute masters of the world) at the feet of every clever alien who sends us his book. It is a spectacle, our literary reviews dotted with portraits of famous young Englishmen (scarcely known in their own country) who have come over to lecture to us upon how to write novels, or poetry, or history! It is a pretty good hint that an American is dead, or at least stricken with paralysis, or mayhap the copyright has expired on his books, or he has expatriated himself, when you see his portrait displayed and there are flaring advertisements of his works in the journals of his country."—*Maurice Thompson, in The Independent.*

## HOW TO WRITE A NOVEL.

A NUMBER of novel-writers have written a book\* purporting to give the instruction so much in demand by the large crowd of persons who wish that they could write novels. James Ashcroft Noble, in *The Academy*, London, speaks of this venture as follows:

"Here is a little volume, consisting of eleven essays, all dealing in a more or less practical way with the methods and aims of fiction, and the eleven authors are well-known novelists or tale-writers. Among them may be noted Mr. W. E. Norris on 'Style in Fiction,' Mrs. Parr on 'A Story to Tell,' Mrs. L. B. Walford on 'The Novel of Manners,' the Rev. S. Baring-Gould on 'Color in Composition,' and so on; so it need hardly be said that the book is exceedingly interesting, for with such scribes and such themes lack of interest would be all but impossible. Nor can a competent literary worker in any field write of the methods of his craft without being not merely interesting but instructive also. And yet I think that the able writers who have collaborated in the production of the volume largely fail (indeed, the failure is inevitable) to achieve the special kind of instructiveness at which they nominally aim."

The vanity of all such efforts to communicate the desired instruction appears to have been fully appreciated by Mr. Norris, one of the contributors, of whom Mr. Noble remarks:

"Mr. Norris, who adds humor and good-sense to his many other admirable gifts, is quite alive to this fact, and does not take too seriously the educational efforts made by himself and his companion instructors. Like Abraham Lincoln, he makes his point in a 'little story':

"In a certain country-house there was a Scotch cook whose scones were beyond all praise. Implored by a Southern lady to reveal the secret of her unvarying success, she replied, after long consideration, 'Aweel, mem, ye just take your girdle, ye see, and—and make a scone.' Quite so: you just take your pen and paper and—and write a novel. No directions could be more beautifully succinct; but, unfortunately, it is almost as difficult for a writer who has reached a point of moderate proficiency in his calling to say how this is to be done as it was for the cook to explain how scones ought to be made."

"Mr. Morris would have been nearer the mark if, instead of writing 'almost as difficult,' he had written 'quite as impossible.' But he could hardly be expected to exhibit a candor which would have stultified himself and all his fellow contributors; for, if a competent novelist is really powerless to tell how a novel is made, what *raison d'être* has a manual of the art of writing fiction?"

**Emerson a Poet, Not a Philosopher.**—"I, for my part, am disposed to think that the general tendency among us Americans now is to take our Emerson somewhat too seriously. Not that we rate him overhigh, but that we rate him wrong, missing the mark by judging him for what he is not, rather than for what he is. What Emerson is, it seems to me, is a 'poet,' in the wide, indefinite German extension of meaning assigned to that word. A seer, if you please; but a poetic, not a philosophic, seer.

"We tend to think otherwise of Emerson. We tend to make of him a teacher, instead of a poet. Now the poet, true, also teaches; but teaching is not the poet's function, at least not his prime function. And Emerson's prime function seems to me to be not that of a teacher, but that of a poet; to give pleasure, to give stimulus, tone, quality, to the mind and the imagination, and not to communicate truth for the nurture of character and for the conduct of life. We run the risk of loss by misunderstanding the genius of the man. We make the mistake of perverting literature into dogma. Emerson produced not dogma, but literature. In saying this, I have in mind as much Emerson's prose as his verse. Prose or verse, no matter, it is still poetry that he writes. Understand it as poetry, understand it as addressed to imagination rather than to reason, take it for flavor rather than for food, *breathe* it as you do the air, not try to digest it as you digest meat and drink, and Emerson's writing will do you good. On the contrary, make philosophy of it, religion, ethics, wisdom to live by, and you will suffer atrophy, for you chew the wind."—*Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson, in The Independent.*

\* "On the Art of Writing Fiction." London: Wells, Gardner, Danlin & Co.

**The Great "Unwritten Article."**—Dr. Edward Everett Hale sends to *The Writer* a merry letter addressed to him by Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1869. It describes that always interesting production, "The Great Unwritten Article":

"I shall keep your note as a reminder that I hope some time or other to take up the pen, which I have not cared to meddle with often of late. In the mean time, you may be assured that nothing that one commits to paper is ever half so good as his great 'Unwritten Article.'"

"Like an Easter egg, that unhatched production—its unbroken shell, I mean—is stained—by the reader—that-is-to-be's imagination, I mean—with every brilliant hue of promise. Break it and you have the usual albuminous contents; keep it whole and you can feast your eyes on its gorgeous color, and your mind with the thought that it carries the possibility of a Phoenix."

"Say, then, that you have the promise of an article from one of the most etceterable and etcetera of our native writers, and it will be like a signed check with the amount left blank."

"Prophets and priests may desire it long and die without the sight, but will die saying, 'When the great Unwritten Article does come, then you will see!' and so turn their faces to the wall."

"Let us leave it unwritten, then, for the present, and think how much more precious is an infinite series of undefined expectations than any paltry performance or transient fruition."

**Consciousness of Power Better than Fame.**—"The possession of creative power does not imply its perpetual exercise, least of all its public display. It is to be sought for its own sake, not for the sake of informing neighbors and friends of its possession. To seek accomplishments for the purpose of parading them were indeed a misuse of time and an abuse of education. . . . The possession of the power, not its constant or its public use, is the end proposed. There are very likely in America to-day a thousand men pursuing the less belligerent callings, who, with a little appropriate training, could batter into insensibility the pugilistic champion of the world, whoever that uncertain character may be. That they do not proves nothing against the utility or pleasurable-ness of their strength and cunning. It is not a question as to whether the world knows that you have a source of happiness. It is the being happy yourself that is the main thing."

"To have the sense of creative activity is the greatest happiness and the greatest proof of being alive," says Matthew Arnold; not to parade it in public, a light under a bushel is no bad thing after all. It illuminates the bushel, and may find much delight in its own radiance."—*Education, Boston.*

## NOTES.

AN exhaustive history of Socialism—a work which is to be issued in eighty parts—is coming out in Stuttgart.

ALL the characters in Mr. Kipling's forthcoming "Century" story are horses, and Vermont is its scene.

A HITHERTO unknown nocturne by Chopin, which he wrote for his sister before he went to Paris, has been found at Warsaw and publicly performed by M. Balakirew.

MR. KIDD'S "Social Evolution" has reached its sixth edition in this country, while the book seems to be almost equally successful in England, where the publishers are advertising the fourth edition.

MR. WALTER BESANT is reported as saying that hundreds of people are making over £1,000 a year by literature of various kinds; that at least thirty in England alone are making over £2,000, at least six or seven over £3,000, and at least one or two this year not less than £4,000.

IN one short sentence *The London Athenæum* pronounces upon Froude an eulogium as simple as it is comprehensive, and one which a dying man might well be happy in deserving: "As a writer he remained constant to his ideal, and his private conduct was equally dominated by an inflexible integrity."

RAOUL KOZALSKI, who is only nine years of age, has written and conducted at Berlin a symphonic legend for orchestra, which is well spoken of by the critics, although it is somewhat crude in form and orchestration. As a pianist he is much admired, and as conductor, too, he has shown himself a real interpreter and not a mere time-beater.

*London Vanity Fair*, desiring to convey some information, recently remarked: "Five years ago, Rudyard Kipling left India to see China, Japan, and America, after which he came to London and got married. He has now made his home in Vermont, of Central America, and when he has passed seven years in the study of the people among whom he dwells we may expect a great work on that country, which has in it the making of several empires."



## SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

## MECHANISM OF THE KINETO-PHONOGRAPH.

THE results of the kineto-phonograph have been made familiar to the public by many newspaper articles and illustrations. The general working of the instrument was described in our columns July 21 (Vol. IX., No. 12), as well as that of an accompanying phonograph which heightens the effect of the successive pictures by reproducing the voices of the mimic actors. The mechanism of the instrument is described, with diagrams, in *La Nature*, Paris, October 20, from which we extract the following:

"The kinetoscope, by which the illusion is produced, is shown in Fig. 1. It is enclosed in a wooden box furnished on top with a lens. The eyes being placed to this lens, one sees a transparent photograph not larger than one-sixteenth of a carte-de visite, with all the personages in movement, the picture presenting a marvelous scene of successive, life-like movements.

"How is this apparatus operated? Turning to Fig. 1 in which the mechanism is exhibited, it will be seen that there are two compartments, one above the other. The mechanism is contained in half the depth of the case, the other half being reserved for the ribbon of photographs, of which we have already spoken, and which is shown in Fig. 2.

"At the foot of Fig. 1 in the lower compartment is shown the electric motor *C*, which sets all the mechanism in movement. It is an Edison dynamo of eight volts, operated by four accumulators, with a capacity of eighty ampere-hours. The current passes across a resistance which is varied to augment or diminish the light of the incandescent lamp. This renders the ribbon of celluloid more or less transparent, according to its thickness and transparency, which are very variable. Opposite the motor *C*, Fig. 1, is another apparatus, *A B*, one aspect of which we confine

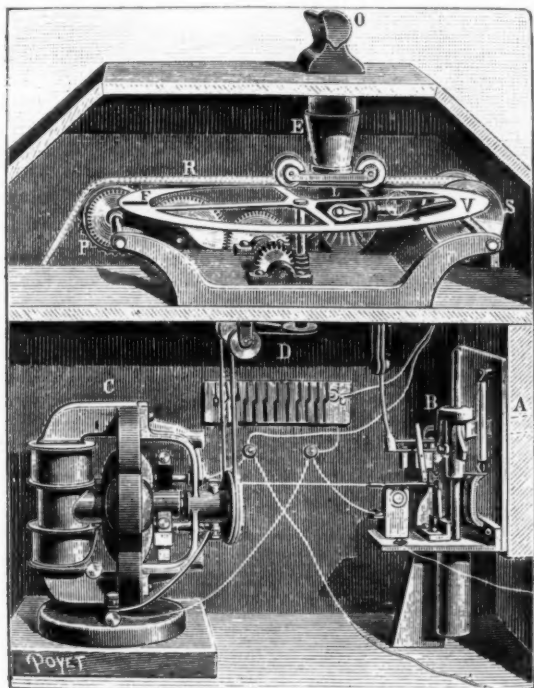


FIG. 1.—MOTOR-MECHANISM OF THE KINETOSCOPE.

ourselves to giving. It is in some sort independent of the kinetoscope, and operates a money-box, which, when a piece of money is dropped into it, sets the whole scene in motion.

"In the upper compartment of Fig. 1 there is a metal disk *V*, which forms a screen before the pellicle of ribbon *R*. The little incandescent lamp, which lights up the ribbon and renders it transparent, is shown at *L*. The lense *O*, where the observer places his eyes, is mounted on a conical tube *E*, and serves to lift the cover of the box. When one wants to operate the apparatus,

the electric motor is set in motion. By means of a mechanism of toothed wheels ingeniously combined, the motor turns the circular metal disk *V*; this is furnished with a slit *F* which enables the observer to see the photographic figures on the pellicle of ribbon at *R*, every time the slit passes under the eyes, but practically the disk rotates so rapidly that the pictures are seen all the time as if through a screen.

"The photographic ribbon is attached to the metallic disk, to which it is secured by the wheels. It revolves at the same speed,

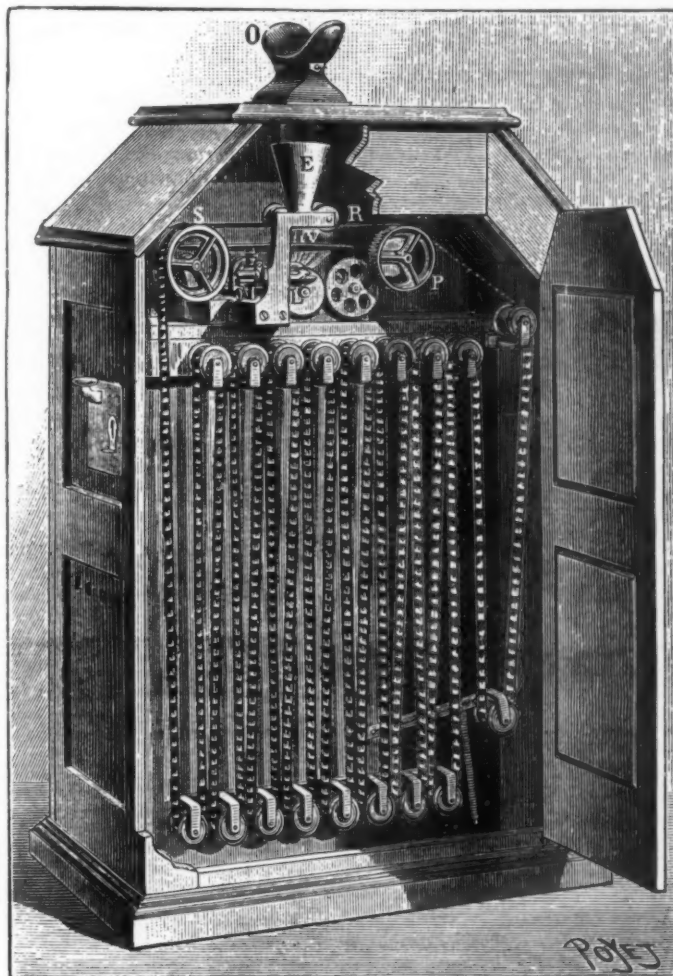


FIG. 2.—CELLULOID RIBBON CARRYING PICTURES.

and glides over the pulleys, *P S*. The speed is such that forty-two photographs per second pass in review.

"The length of the ribbon is about 15 meters [fifty feet]; it is an endless ribbon, mounted on the front part of the case of the kinetoscope, as shown in Fig. 2. The ribbon traverses the pulleys, which are about 60 cm. [two feet] apart. One may count 750 chronophotographic proofs on the length of this pellicle of celluloid ribbon.

"To give an idea of the results achieved by Edison's kinetoscope, we would say that in one of these photographs which is shown to visitors, one sees a monkey, dancing on an organ. The jump, which appears to be accomplished in an instant, requires 53 photographic proofs passing successively, for its exhibition. In a kinetoscopic scene which represents an American barber plying his trade, there are not less than 1,700 poses."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Electrical Purification of Drinking-Water.**—Oppermann, a German chemist (*Elektrochemische Zeitung*, September), has patented a process of this kind. The current acts, according to the inventor's statement, not by directly destroying organisms but by decomposing the mineral salts that are found in small quantities in all drinking-water. Under certain circumstances, ozone and peroxid of hydrogen are thus produced, both of which destroy the organisms by oxidation, and thus exert a cleansing influence.

## THE VENTILATION OF RAILWAY-CARS.

IF there is one thing in which the civilization of the Nineteenth Century is behindhand, it is the matter of proper and scientific ventilation. Even when the conditions are such that it may readily be had, people prefer to neglect it rather than incur a little additional expense, as is evident to any one who observes most of our large public buildings or office-structures. The railroad-companies have been the worst sinners in this respect. The unfortunate occupants of their cars are commonly given the choice of being roasted or smothered in an overheated atmosphere charged with carbonic acid, or of death from pneumonia caused by an inrush of icy air. It is gratifying, therefore, to learn from *The Railway Review*, Chicago, November 3, that railroad men are waking up to the crying necessity for a change. *The Review* speaks editorially as follows:

"Perhaps no one thing in connection with the material equipment of a railway has been suffered to remain in so unscientific a condition as the ventilation of passenger-cars. No argument is needed in support of this proposition. The mere entrance into the ordinary coach upon most railways, particularly at night, will afford ample evidence of the truth of the statement. It must not be inferred, however, that nothing has been attempted in this line. Many expedients have been devised, but, unfortunately, up to the present time it has apparently been found impossible to admit fresh air and at the same time exclude dust, cinders, or cold. It must be admitted that attendant conditions make the solution of this problem a difficult one, particularly as the heating of our cars is upon the principle of radiation rather than of circulation. It is encouraging, however, to note that the subject is receiving attention at the hands of the various railway organizations. At the last meeting of the New England Railroad Club two papers were read on this subject, and although in both cases the speakers advocated their own particular patented system of ventilation as applied to railway-coaches, some general information of value was brought out. The subject is of the utmost importance, and should not be allowed to drop until some vastly improved if not altogether satisfactory system is discovered."

## WHAT DROWNING FEELS LIKE: ANOTHER VIEW.

THE interesting discussion of this question in *The British Medical Journal*, which we recently reproduced in these pages, attracted the attention of a Canadian physician, Dr. W. L. Cullen, of St. Boswell's, N.B., who writes to *The Journal*, October 27, as follows:

"While in attendance on a lady (Mrs. J. B.) the article with the above heading appeared in your columns. As she had had, the month previously, a very narrow escape from drowning at Innellan on the west coast, I asked her to kindly let me have a short statement of her experience and sensations. She says: 'Accompanied by my husband and sister I went into the sea at 7.15 A.M. for our usual plunge. As the water was very cold and there was a thick mist we agreed to keep near the land; so on entering the water I commenced to swim along the shore. After a few minutes, my breath failed me, and I put down my feet expecting to feel solid ground, as I was not more than fifty yards or so from the shore. To my surprise I felt my feet and legs sucked under by a strong current, and I sank in a fairly deep hole that the swirl of the water at this point had scooped out of the loose gravelly bed of the sea. I swallowed a considerable quantity of water, and with difficulty got my mouth above the surface. So strong was the swirl that I found it beyond my strength either to swim out of it or to turn on my back and float. Finding I was in serious trouble I glanced round to see where the others were, and to my horror saw them quietly swimming away in the other direction quite unconscious of my distress. Up to this point, I had not felt any great fear, as I imagined my husband had seen my difficulty, and I expected every moment to feel him grasp me. But when I found that my struggle was unobserved, the dread seized me that I should drown unnoticed, that my husband and sister would never know where I had disappeared, or what had happened to me. I expended all my remaining breath

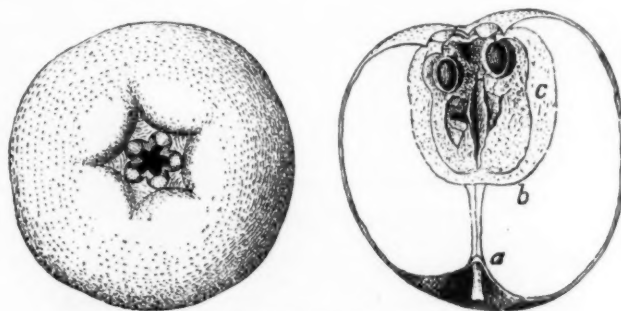
in an effort to call my husband's name, but I felt as if my voice had died in my throat, and I was conscious of making no sound. As I sank again I gasped involuntarily, and immediately all other sensations were overpowered by the agonizing, scorching pain which followed the rush of salt water into my lungs. From that moment I was conscious only of that burning suffocation and the intense desire that the others might know what had become of me. Except for that one thought my brain was dulled. I had no vision of my past life, such as I have always believed a drowning person to experience. I was conscious of no fear of death, and no special desire to be saved. I had no thought of my children. There was a roaring in my ears, and a red mist before my eyes; but I neither saw visions nor dreamed dreams—I only suffered. Not more than three minutes elapsed from the moment when I first sank until my husband (who had heard my cry) rescued me.' When Mrs. B. was brought ashore she was quite unconscious, and vigorous measures had to be resorted to to restore animation. This lady's experience has quite upset my preconceived ideas as regards the painlessness of drowning, and goes a long way to strengthen and confirm Shakespeare's line in *Clarence's* dream:

"Lord, Lord, methought what pain it was to drown!"

## AN APPLE-FRUIT WITHOUT FLOWERS.

FIRST the flower—then the fruit; this seems to be the universal rule, yet in this case, as in so many others, Nature occasionally departs from her normal methods and gives the botanists a puzzling problem. One of these that has just been solved is described in *Meehan's Monthly*, November, as follows:

"Nothing is more instructive than departures from normal types in fruits or flowers. In apple-trees, there are occasionally



CORELESS APPLES.

some with no petals yet bearing fruit,—and others, bearing apples which have no cores in them. No explanation has been given until recently, when some from Virginia were sent to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, by Mr. Joseph Anschutz. It was there seen, under the light furnished by morphology that every part of a fruit might have been leaves or branches, the explanation of these apetalous and coreless apples was very simple. The apple is simply made up of more than the usual number of leaf-series. In cutting an apple lengthwise the lines show that it is made up of two separate fleshy sets. If a branch had been formed instead of an apple, these would have been their leaves instead of fleshy substances. *A*, in the cut, shows where the first series of leaves on the stem would have been, *b* and *c* the other two. The first two would have terminated in the calyx lobes, and petals, and other series would have formed the carpels which enclosed the seeds. But in this abnormal case, the stem undertook a new advance in growth before the transformation was complete, and tried to make a new 'apple' on the top of the incompleting one. What would have been calyx, petals, or carpels did not perfect, but some of the stamens and stigmas seem to have so nearly reached perfection as, in a few instances, to produce a few small seeds. A view of the calyx-basin, in the other cut, shows these duplications of parts very well. The usual calyx lobes are merely five swellings, and the usual petals represented by five small pointed scales between the lobes. What might have been five sepals and five petals then follow alternately, representing the secondary effort of growth noted. One might say in brief that a coreless and apetalous apple results from nature trying to form two apples in one."



## MOVEMENTS OF THE NORTH POLE.

WHEN in the course of time, one of the numerous polar expeditions shall have surmounted all the terrors of the Arctic or Antarctic sea and attained the object of its search, one of the first things it will have to do will be to locate the exact position of the Pole for that particular day. This is a difficulty which no one anticipated.

Until within a very few years, it was always taken for granted that the Poles were fixtures and stayed in the same place on the Earth's surface from year to year. Recent careful observations, however, indicate that each Pole describes a more or less circular course on the Earth's surface, and a writer in *Cosmos*, Paris, October 20, gives the result of the latest observations made for the purpose of determining the extent of these variations. The conclusion is reached that the variation amounts at times to fifty feet a month, and the causes of the phenomenon are carefully discussed.

The article runs as follows:

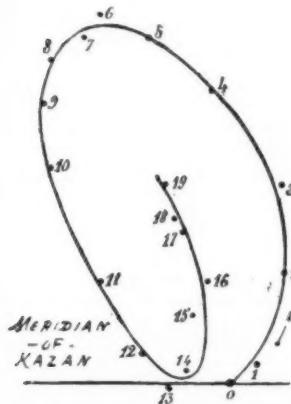
"That the axis of rotation of the Earth is subject to displacements is well known, but it is only of late years that the subject has been thoroughly studied. The observed deviations of the Poles are produced, first, by the real displacement of the axis of rotation of the Earth in space [causing the well-known 'precession of the equinoxes'] ascribed by Newton to the perturbing influences of the Moon and the Sun upon our globe.

"But astronomers see grounds for concluding that there is a simultaneous displacement of the axis of rotation in the interior of the Earth itself, to be explained by the changes which are effected in the mass of our globe by various causes, chief among which are meteorological influences, such as the flow of the waters of the ocean, accumulation of ice at the Poles, etc.

"Lord Kelvin was the first, in 1874, to direct the attention of the scientific world to the influence which must be exerted upon the interior axis of the globe by the continual displacement, by atmospheric agencies, of enormous masses on its surface.

"During the past three years the following well-planned investigations have been made to elucidate this point: 6,000 observations of latitude have been made with all possible precision at the observatories of Kazan, Eastern Russia, Strasburg, Alsace, and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The director of the Observatory at Berlin, Herr Foerster, who has compiled them, after eliminating all sources of error, condensed them in 19 resultants, each representing approximately 300 distinct determinations. These he has embodied in a diagram which we present in reduced scale.

"Each position calculated is marked with a point. o indicates the position on October 20, 1892, and the other figures indicate the



MOVEMENT OF THE NORTH POLE OF THE AXIS OF THE EARTH'S ROTATION.

(One millimeter [ $\frac{1}{16}$  inch] corresponds to one-hundredth part of a second of arc.)

o = Oct. 20, 1892; 1 = Nov. 1, 1892;  
2 = Dec. 1, 1892; 13 = Nov. 1, 1893;  
14 = Dec. 1, 1893; 19 = March 30, 1894.

positions on the first days of successive months.

"As will be observed, the somewhat complicated movement approximates the form of a spiral.

The direction is from West to East, and the speed is very variable. The monthly rate of the most extensive of these movements does not exceed half a second of arc, or, in surface measurement, 15 meters [nearly fifty feet].

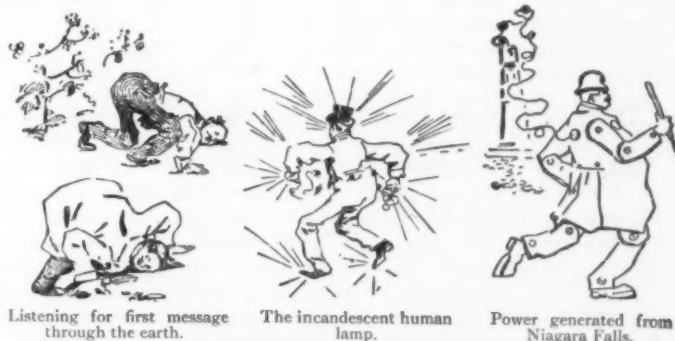
"All the indications point to the conclusion that these displacements are due to causes set in operation by meteorological conditions, and it is to be hoped that meteorologists will investigate the points of agreement which must exist between the value of the displacements, their direction, rapidity, etc., and the meteorological conditions of the several periods to which they correspond."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Probable Increase in the Gold-Output.**—The activity in gold-mining which has been manifest everywhere this year, according to *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, November 3, has extended to the Black Hills of South Dakota, and more work, both on old mines and new prospects, has been done in that region than for several years past. One company has recently reduced its charges for treating oxidized gold-ores by chlorination, and this action will doubtless be followed by a considerable reduction on the part of the smelters also. "This lowering of rates will doubtless stimulate the miners to further activity, and cause the opening or reopening of mines whose ores are of lower grade than could be profitably worked under the old scales of charges. Next season there will be cyanide plants in operation in and near Deadwood, two of them being now nearly ready to start." Besides this, new gold-fields are constantly opening up. Those of South Australia have already been noticed in THE DIGEST. Now, according to *The Journal*, "a new gold-mining district has been opened in the Philippine Islands, where recent discoveries have shown the existence of veins of gold-ore which promise to be of value. Small quantities of gold have been obtained from washings in the river-beds for some time past. Many claims have already been taken up, and plans have been made to work them on a considerable scale. A group of the most promising claims, situated near the coast and in a locality most convenient for working of any in the district, has been secured by an English syndicate."

**Electricity and Electrical Energy.**—"It has long been the fashion," says Louis Bell, in *The Electrical World*, November 10, "to speak of what we are pleased to call electricity as a mysterious 'force' and to attribute to everything connected with it occult characteristics better suited to medieval wizardry than to modern science. This unhappy condition of affairs has, in the main, come about through indistinctness of some of our fundamental ideas, and inexactitude in expressing them. There has been even in the minds and writings of some who ought to know better, a tendency toward confusing the somewhat hazy individuality of 'electricity' with the sharply defined properties of electrical energy. We have been so overrun by theories of electricity that we have well-nigh forgotten the great uncertainty as to its concrete existence. Even admitting it to be an entity, it most assuredly is not a force, mysterious or otherwise. Electrical force there is, and electrical energy there is, and with them we may freely experiment, but for most practical purposes 'electricity' is merely the factor connecting the two. The day is past wherein we were at liberty to think of 'electricity' as flowing through a material tube or as plastered upon bodies like a coat of paint. The things with which we have now to deal are the various factors of electrical energy."

## POPULAR IDEAS OF RECENT DISCOVERIES.

IT is not often that the public is favored with a cartoon on scientific subjects, but we present one herewith, from *Electricity*, New York, November, giving a very fair idea of the way in which superficial readers of the daily papers jump to conclusions. Readers of THE DIGEST are familiar with recent attempts at telephony by earth-currents, and with Tesla's remarkable experiments, and yet scarcely expect them to be applied practically, at least without further development. The third picture is a little flight of electrical fancy which New Yorkers can appreciate just now.



THE TESLAIC THEORY ILLUSTRATED IN THE DAILY PRESS.

## RECENT SCIENCE.

**Interference of the Trolley with the Telephone.**—The powerful currents used on trolley railroads have an injurious effect on neighboring telephone-circuits, both by leakage and by induction. An interesting article in the *Elektrische Zeitung*, October 11, tells how this problem has been dealt with in Zurich, Switzerland. To prevent earth-currents, due to leakage, a copper wire as large as the trolley wire was laid between the rails and connected with them every few feet, thus giving the return current an easy path. The effect of induction was not so easily guarded against; even a telephone-wire thirty feet distant was found to be so greatly affected as to cause in the receiver a noise that made communication impossible. The conclusion reached was that an ordinary single telephone-wire cannot be run close to a trolley-wire for more than three hundred feet. Crossings cause no trouble if not too frequent—that is, not more than three.

**Bacteria as a Cause of Combustion.**—Experiments made by Prof. F. Cohn (*Journal of the Royal Microscopic Society*) regarding the cause of the so-called "spontaneous combustion" of masses of cotton, grass, tobacco, etc., have led him to the conclusion that it is invariably due to a fermentation caused by bacteria. No perceptible rise in temperature takes place in heaps of cotton, whether dry or moist, or even if saturated with oil, when bacteria are carefully excluded. The special micro-organism concerned in the combustion of cotton appears to be a micrococcus which is present in great quantities in the soil of cotton-plantations.

**Chrysanthemum-Culture.**—According to *Meehan's Monthly*, Philadelphia (devoted to general gardening and wild flowers), it is an error to pinch back chrysanthemum shoots in order to make the plants bushy at a late period of their growth, as this late pinching results in comparatively small flowers. One of the best chrysanthemum-growers in the country gives the plants their potting on the 20th of June, and never pinches back the shoots after the 10th of July. Water is never given, unless the individual plant requires it, whereas many cultivators dash water over every pot whether the plant needs it or not. A good syringing, however, is given all the plants every evening after hot, sunny days. Liquid manure is given after the flower-buds appear; but not oftener than two or three times a week. Kerosene mulching or tobacco-water is given with the syringe, about once in five days, to keep down the black fly.

**Will Electricity Replace Steam?**—A recent test at Schenectady, N. Y., according to *The Electrical Age*, New York, November 10, showed that an electric locomotive can pull a steam locomotive—advantage of condition being all in favor of the latter—with ease and without apparent effort. The improvements since the World's Fair test have done this. Next in importance to the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel electric-motor work, which is being pushed rapidly to completion, is the use of these electric motors on the Metropolitan Railroad, of Chicago, which will soon be in operation. Many railway managers are watching this test with a view to adoption. It is now expected that electric motors will be sold to locomotive-builders as headlights are sold, which would enable any of the large builders to construct according to their own designs. Electric motors are being rapidly simplified to that end.

**Origin of Electric Earth-Currents.**—In a paper in the *Zeitschrift für Elektrizität*, October 15, Herr Bachmetjew concludes that the cause of earth-currents must be looked for in the Earth or in its atmosphere. He believes that his experiments show that they are produced partly by thermo-electric effects and partly by electromotive forces generated by the filtration of water through the soil.

**Preparation of Serum for the Antitoxin Treatment.**—*The Medical Press*, October 17, gives the following account of Dr. Roux's method of preparing serum to inject into children suffering from diphtheria. The first step is to buy twenty horses to undergo the process of immunization, which process takes about seventy days. The horse is first injected with a mixture of iodine and diphtheritic toxin, the iodine having the effect of attenuating the intensity of the virus. The injection is renewed at intervals of several days for six weeks, until the time comes when the animal can withstand injections of the pure virus. The animal is then bled, yielding about four pints of blood every twenty

days, that is to say, enough blood to furnish serum for the cure of forty children. The horses chosen are healthy animals, discarded from service on account of weakness of the legs.

**Origin of Natural Gas.**—F. C. Phillips (*American Chemical Journal*, No. 16), with the aim of throwing some light on the probable origin of natural gas, steeped dried sea-weed in water that had been freed from air. On the third day, gas began to evolve and continued to appear in gradually decreasing quantity till the tenth day, when 803 cubic centimeters had been collected and the evolution apparently ceased. The gas was analyzed, and the apparatus allowed to stand for two years and a half, during which time another 30 cubic centimeters of gas collected. This was found on analysis to differ radically from the rapidly evolved gas, and to consist almost entirely of methane, which is the chief constituent of natural gas. The author thinks that this extremely slow secondary decomposition of vegetable matter at about ordinary temperatures and in absence of air must not be ignored when considering the probable sources of natural gas.

**Hose for Car-Heating.**—It has been found that when the ordinary rubber hose is employed for heating railroad cars by steam, owing to the tendency to swell inward, disintegration of the inside surface ensues, and the particles given off clog the valves. It was at first believed that this could be overcome by heavily compounding the rubber with minerals, but experiment demonstrated the error of this idea. Wire, wound on the inside, was then employed, but the swelling between the wire and the incidental chafing destroyed the hose. The result was the conviction that a finer and better material must be used irrespective of cost. It is claimed for a recent grade of rubber made for this purpose, that 90 per cent. of it will wear two seasons and possibly longer, providing it is properly put away and cared for during the Summer months.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

MERCURY is now morning star.

THE south polar snow-cap of Mars is now visible.

THE gray partridge of Spain ranges from 3,000 to 7,000 feet above sea-level, and is rarely found below the former altitude.

A NEW feature in electric railway-work is an electric street-sprinkler, used in Philadelphia on the suburban roads where much dust is raised by trolley-cars going at high speed. It has two 30-horse-power motors, holds 2,700 gallons of water, and can run 15 miles an hour while sprinkling.

FROM a recent discussion regarding the bursting of fly-wheels, it appears to be the conclusion that, although a sudden change in momentum, as from putting on a load, may fracture the arms, it is probable that centrifugal stress from increased speed is a far more prevalent cause of fly-wheel accidents.

ACCORDING to a traveler, an intense prejudice exists against the introduction of electricity into Turkey. The only application of electricity in evidence in that country is the telegraph. Large sums have been offered the Government for electric-lighting and telephone privileges, but all have been refused.

LORD KELVIN is of the opinion that the internal heat of the Earth has no bearing whatever upon climates, contending that the intense heat known to have once existed at the surface of the Earth was due to a much higher temperature of the Sun. The Earth might be of the temperature of white-hot iron 2,000 feet below the surface, or as cold as ice 50 feet below, without altering the present climate in the least.

AN attempt made in Sweden to produce an extra strong cast-iron, in order to reduce the thickness of shrapnel shells, so that the capacity of the chamber within them can be increased, produced a series of castings giving an average tensile strength of 10.5 long tons per square inch, with 38 per cent. extension in 4-inch. The firm which makes the castings guarantees a strength of 17.8 long tons per square inch.

THE common dock is considered a nuisance by cultivators, and yet some of the species serve a useful purpose. The one known as "sorrel" is used in the Old World to make special sauces for meats, and one of the species is used in the form of spinach; this is known as the spinach dock; botanically it is *Rumex patientia*. They are not, however, as much appreciated in the New World as in the Old, and the probability is that other kinds of vegetables are more easily produced in bulk, and suit the taste just as well.

WHEN the tomato is grafted on the potato, which can be done by reason of the close relationship between the two plants, the potato roots continue to produce potatoes, while the tomato grafted on the potato-stalk continues to produce tomatoes. It is considered in some of the agricultural papers as remarkable that one plant should produce two different kinds of products; but it is no more remarkable than other experiences in grafting. A pear may be grafted on the quince, but the roots are still quince-roots, although pears come from the grafted portion. There have been cases known where the graft will influence the stock, but to such a slight degree as not to materially alter its character.



## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## CARDINAL GIBBONS AND CHRISTIAN UNITY.

POPE LEO'S Encyclical, June 20, exhorting "the rulers and nations of the world" to bring about Christian unity by submission to the See of Rome, is published in *The American Catholic Quarterly Review*, Philadelphia, October, preceded by introductory remarks from the pen of Cardinal Gibbons. The Cardinal contrasts "two cries for religious unity" which have recently been sounded, that from the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair and this from the Pope. While he recognizes the sincerity of those participating in the Parliament, and thinks that it resulted in "clearer apprehension of religion as meaning the love and worship of God and the love and service of man," he does not think that such endeavors for Christian unity can accomplish their purpose. The most that they can do is to beget tolerance and charity, and lead to a cessation of secular strife. He continues:

"But while this [cessation of strife] is necessary for peaceful living and even for the cultivation of the arts and sciences and for mutual intercourse, social and commercial, it cannot suffice for unity of faith and religion. It will not make the Pantheist acknowledge a personal God, nor draw the heathen from his idols. It will not turn the Mohammedan pilgrim from Mecca to Jerusalem, nor lessen the Hindu belief in the transmigration of souls. It will not change the Hebrew's Messianic hope in the Christ yet to come, and would not cause the Christian to give up his hope and confidence in Christ already come. Though he may treat others with brotherly consideration, the Calvinist will not cease to hold to his predestination and the Methodist to his particular tenets. The Lutheran will not add to his two sacraments, nor the Episcopalian to his three. The Anglican and the Greek will continue to deny Roman supremacy, and the Catholic cannot be separated from the See of Rome and Peter and cannot relinquish his principle of submission to ecclesiastical authority in matters of faith and morals. Though all of us, children and creatures of the same heavenly Father, may love one another as such; though we be good to our fellow-men and banish jealousy, strife and hostile practices; yet we shall be still, oh, so very far from being 'one body and one spirit' as we are called in the one hope of our calling. 'One Lord, one faith, one baptism.' There must be some bond stronger and less superficial to make us sink our individual differences; something that shall appeal to every one as coming from God, to the Jew and Gentile, to the Greek and barbarian, and by its cogency compel all to put aside their individual conceptions and private opinions and to come together in the sincere and earnest profession and acceptance of a common, universal creed or formula of faith and a uniform code of morality. A principle must be adopted that will require more than common benevolence and ordinary piety and charity, a principle that will lead us to what God has revealed to us all, and only to what He has thus revealed, not to what He may have vouchsafed to reveal to individuals. For religion consists not only in charity, but also in hope and in faith; not only in acts of kindness, but also in deeds of mortification; not simply in morality and honesty, but also in doctrines and dogmas; not merely in something to be done, but as well in something to be believed. Faith without works is dead, but works without vivifying faith avail not unto justification. Doctrine must precede practice; principles must precede action. No attempt has ever been made to establish a

religion except it were based on certain formulas of dogma and principle, which were laid down as indisputable because of their divine authorship. Pope's

"For modes of faith let zealous bigots fight,  
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right,"

can scarce be a standard or an ideal. The union of various religions and of Christian sects must remain a dream or Utopian fancy till approach be made to a settlement of the precise points of belief that God in His mercy and love has revealed to the human race and of the exact manner in which He desires and wills to be worshiped."

The Cardinal then proceeds to a consideration of the Encyclical, his remarks being, as was to be expected, wholly commendatory. He says:

"In June, last, another call for religious union was sent forth—a call for the union of Christians in particular. It comes from one who, revered and honored by all, has the world's ear; whose utterances have for seventeen years received the closest attention and profoundest consideration; whom men the world over justly esteem for his wisdom, learning, sympathy with the aspirations of the race and sincere efforts for its amelioration. Borrowing his own thought, as our Saviour, on the eve of His death, prayed for His disciples that they might be one as He and the Father are one, so now the venerable Pontiff in his declining years, His vicar, sends to Heaven a similar prayer and to Christendom a similar exhortation that we all be one. . . .

"He advises reconciliation and union with the Church of Rome; not such a union that would be brought about 'by a certain kind of agreement in the tenets of belief and an intercourse of fraternal love. The true union between Christians is that which Jesus Christ, the author of the Church, instituted and desired, and which consists in a unity of faith and a unity of government.' In his view, which is the only true view, the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff, the supreme jurisdiction of St. Peter and his successors, can alone unite us in the fellowship with our Redeemer.

That has been the claim of the Catholic Church from the beginning. She has repeated and insisted on the necessity of submission to the center of Christian truth and the bond of external union. The fathers and doctors have invariably taught that 'where Peter is, there is the Church;' and that on account of its superior power and primacy every particular church must adhere and be united to the Church of Rome where Blessed Peter erected his See for ever. His Holiness could not speak otherwise. He is conscious of what prerogatives Christ conferred on the prince of the Apostles. He knows that the Lord said to Peter: 'Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will build My Church.' He knows that the same Master said, too, 'I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven,' and, in reward for the Apostle's full and perfect confession of His divinity, He commissioned him to feed the sheep and lambs of His flock (the Church). Nor is he unmindful, especially, of the precept given to Peter to confirm his brethren in the faith: 'Simon, Simon, behold, Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat. But I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not; and thou, being once converted, confirm thy brethren' (Luke xxii. 31, 32). This last commission contains the promise of Christ which could not fail, that Peter's faith and teaching would never be lost or diminished, would never cease to be the truth which Christ through him was to teach the world, and that Peter's duty was to strengthen the brethren—the Apostles and their successors—in the faith, and to make their teachings firm and indubitable. Now,



CARDINAL GIBBONS.  
(From a photograph.)

the Church did not die with St. Peter. It was to last to the end of time. St. Peter's powers and prerogatives were official, and not entirely personal; they were not to cease at his death, but manifestly if the Church was to continue in the condition Christ established it, and if truth was to be perpetuated, they were to be transmitted to his successors. As the Church needed a head at its beginning, the same necessity would always exist, and the same teaching authority, and the same governing power, would always be required. Leo XIII. speaks, then, with all the weight attached to Scriptural ordinances, with all the assurance given by the consciousness of unbroken and universal tradition, and with the confidence of twenty centuries of historical facts. He speaks as did the Saviour to Peter and the Apostles: 'He that heareth you heareth Me, and he that despiseth you despiseth Me.'

### WHY SHOULD MEN BE MORAL?

AGNOSTICS in England have published an "Annual" for 1895, in which nine answers are given to the question, "Why Should Men Lead Moral Lives?" These answers form the theme of some interesting comments by *The Spectator*, London. The editor of the "Annual," it appears, endeavored to elicit the opinions not of Agnostics alone but of representatives "of every section of advanced religious thinkers." All the writers, he says, "reject the dominant theological creed, and recognize that ethical reform is to be achieved independently of belief in dogmatic religion." *The Spectator*, however, insists that two of the nine writers, namely, Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace and Professor Momerie, are believers in dogmatic religion and in its importance as a basis for morality. Professor Wallace, it says, holds that it is necessary to have the assistance of spiritualistic revelation in order that men may live a moral life, while Professor Momerie says that "Faith in God and immortality seems to me the only rational basis for morality." Professor Momerie is further quoted as follows in concluding his paper: "If there be no immortality, the universe is rotten to the core, and therefore devotion to goodness is the crowning folly of the race."

The general trend of the simon-pure Agnostic opinion is that there is no reason for leading a moral life higher than those reasons which emanate from and center in human life itself as we see it. *The Spectator* treats Mr. Leslie Stephen's paper as representative of this view, and proceeds to comment on it as follows:

"The idea of such writers as 'the Author of Supernatural Religion,' for instance, and that of Mr. Leslie Stephen, certainly is that the word 'ought' is misleading, that it does not mean 'ought' so much as 'will,'—if you understand rightly your own nature, and the necessities under which it lies to conform itself to the needs and interests of others. The former writer leads off with a deliberate assertion of the utilitarian origin of morals, and Mr. Leslie Stephen says in so many words, 'Why live a moral life? If I am to answer by giving some reason which shall apply to everybody, I reply that no such reason can be given. If a man is thoroughly bad, if he has no sympathy with the feelings of others, and no conception of happiness except purely sensual pleasure, he is invulnerable to all arguments for morality. You could not persuade a pig to be moral, and you cannot persuade a human pig to be moral. You can appeal to his dread of physical suffering and so force him to abstain from certain actions, but that does not make him good.' And, again, Mr. Leslie Stephen puts the dilemma thus: 'A morality which does not imply character is no morality, or a morality of the scourge and the hangman; but a morality which does imply character is a morality which cannot appeal to motives common to men and pigs. The essentially bad man is safe from argument.' . . .

"With Mr. Stephen, ethical argument is always an appeal to some kind of finer or coarser form of self-interest. It always comes to this: 'If you want to be happier or less unhappy, you must do this or cease to do that, but if you are quite content as you are, the Agnostic morality has nothing further to say.' The difference between that and the Christian morality is fundamental. The Christian morality is not limited to pressing on the evil-minded, or the doubtful-minded, or the irresolutely good, those

self-interested considerations which, assuming their characters to be what they appear, will affect their external or internal conduct in the way desired. On the contrary, it speaks with authority as to what man ought to do and ought to be, and assumes that there is real power granted to man gradually to change this character, and therefore his motives and his actions, in the direction in which they ought to be changed, or to refuse so to change them. It assumes, what is indeed the truth, that there is no man, however evil, who is what Mr. Leslie Stephen seems to think many a man, a mere pig in human form, and therefore wholly impervious to any motive except those which would influence such a brute. It assumes that there is something in even the vilest of men which responds to the voice of Divine authority, and shrinks from the contemplation of its own evil. It assumes, what none of these Agnostic writers seem to be aware of, that the pictures of hell and heaven are not mere threats and promises addressed to human self-interest, but shadows of the horror with which the human conscience regards its own evil, and auguries of the ecstasy with which it contemplates the prospect of perfect union with the Divine light and purity. It is aware that what are called the appeals to men's fears and hopes in the eternal world would be wholly ineffectual unless there were something within us to inspire the self-loathing with which the sinner regards himself, and the humble and eager gratitude with which the penitent contemplates a nearer reproach to the Divine nature.

"In short, Christianity rejects altogether that view of human nature which the author of 'Supernatural Religion' and Mr. Leslie Stephen set forth as the ethical starting-point of Agnostic thought,—the view, namely, that the craving for happiness more or less refined, as the case may be, is the only leverage by which human nature can be modified or exalted,—that there is no spirit in man which is revolted by his own depravity, or drawn toward that which ennobles and transfigures him, even though it be through a very purgatory of suffering.

"We agree partly with the Agnostic view as expressed in Mr. Stephen's language, that 'if, in point of fact, supernatural rewards and punishments have been generally in favor of morality, it is because men have generally been moral,'—in other words, because their conscience has inspired their vivid anticipation of judgment to come. But we part company from him completely when he goes on to say that 'our dreams' [by which Mr. Stephen means 'our beliefs'] 'are the effects, not the cause, of our qualities. At a certain stage of thought they were necessary consequences; but the stream cannot rise above its source, and the motives which prompt to morality only lose power by expression in terms of dreamland.' It is because our beliefs rise from a source higher than our own qualities that they impart to our motives that inextinguishable idealism which is never fully realized in the good, and is never absolutely extinguished even in the evil. Who is there who looks to the passion of the ascetic, to the solitary anguish of the hermit, to the ardent humiliations of the saint, who cannot say with Matthew Arnold:

"Christian or pagan, king or slave,  
Soldier or anchorite;  
Distinctions we esteem so grave,  
Are nothing in their sight  
Who little reck who pined unseen,  
Who was on action hurled;  
Whose one bond is that all have been  
Unspotted by the world."

**New Papal Encyclicals.**—*The Germania*, Berlin, informs us that Leo XIII. will issue two new Encyclicals in January, 1895, and also publishes the following summary of the Encyclicals: The first of these Encyclicals will be addressed to the Bishops of the United States, and will determine the status of the Apostolic Delegate. It is the intention of the Holy Father to make the Delegate independent of the Congregation of the Propaganda, which is at present the immediate superior of the Delegate. In future, the Delegate will be responsible to the Vatican alone. In this manner the Pope will be able to defend the Delegate against his enemies.

The second Encyclical will be addressed to the Bishops of South America. This Encyclical will deal with the Catholic seminaries in South America, and with the relations between the Church and the secular Governments. There is also reason to believe that the Pope will send a letter to the Bishops of England, in which he will discuss the position of the Catholic Church in that country.



### THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

SOME of the younger clergy of the Province of Canterbury, England, recently sent an address to the Archbishop on the attitude of the Christian Church generally, and of the Anglican Church in particular, toward legislation affecting those who live by manual labor. This address intimated that the clergy were not active in the cause of political reforms, and that the masses, in whose interest these reforms were inaugurated, are therefore prejudiced against Christianity. The Duke of Argyll (*The Nineteenth Century*, November) takes this address as indicating the drift of opinion held by so many that the Church should throw its influence with all those movements which have for their ulterior purpose the betterment of the laboring-classes. The title of the Duke's paper, "Christian Socialism," is somewhat misleading, inasmuch as he does not treat of Socialism in its popular and specific sense as applying to the particular movement known by that term, but in the broad sense pertaining to all schemes for social reform. He does not believe that Christianity or the Church should attempt to regulate or adjust all the secular affairs of life in detail. His basic proposition is that Christianity, while it did not in its early days take any notice of politics or of the secular contests of men, yet did "establish a few fundamental conceptions and beliefs which have transformed the world."

As illustrative of this, he calls especial attention to the overthrow of slavery in the pagan world, "without a single word of direct attack," but by reason of the Christian teaching of the "dignity, value, and responsibility of the individual human soul." He calls attention also to the formulation of the Christian law of marriage, due to the inculcation of "duty, or obedience to Divine laws," and, he says, "if these two great secular services to mankind had stood alone—the death of slavery and the institution of the family—the profound connection between religion and politics would have been established by a splendid and pregnant illustration."

As regards the application of Christianity to social conditions, he says:

"It is certain that if the most elementary precepts and principles of Christian morals were universally obeyed and applied by all individual men, this obedience would of itself remedy more than half of the evils of the world. This is not the place to enumerate them. Any man can do so for himself, and when he has done it, if he will only follow out in thought all the consequences which a universal observance of them would involve, he will soon see how the whole condition of men, and the fundamental problems of all political as well as social government, would be lightened of their heaviest burdens. . . .

"There is one obvious cause for the apparently wide space which, in ordinary life, separates politics from religion as represented by Christianity. And, strange to say, this cause lies in that very characteristic of Christianity which indirectly has produced its most powerful effect upon secular affairs. Politics, as the very name imports, are concerned only with the conduct of men when herded together in aggregate societies. Christianity ad-

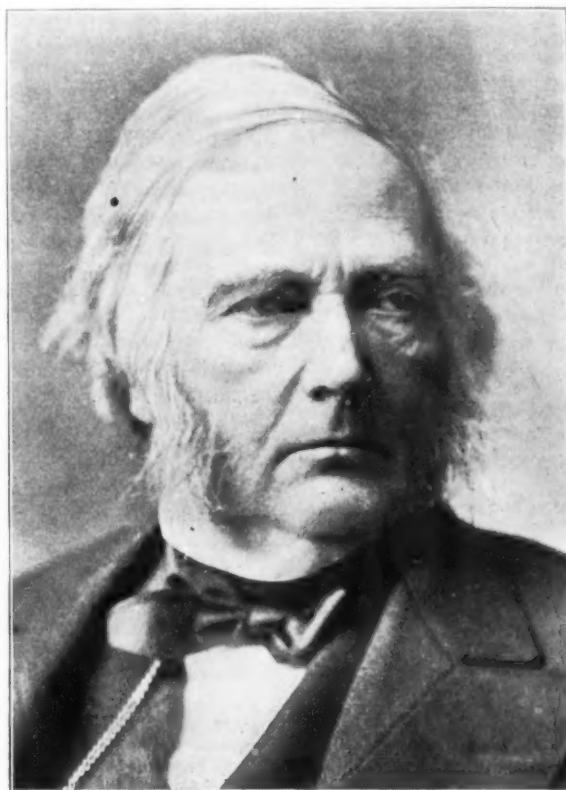
resses itself wholly to the conduct of the individual man in the exercise of his personal mind, his personal conscience, and his personal will. But as the unit of all society is the man and the family, whatever teaching, whatever truths and natural laws, are accepted as ruling individual conduct and responsibility, must rule these directly, or indirectly, in all their relations to life. Christianity can, therefore, well afford to be silent—as it is silent—on a thousand regulations of public policy, if it has free course to assert its dominion over a few fundamental axioms of character and conduct. For example, there is not a word in the New Testament directly denouncing slavery. But none the less the New Testament has withered it away. It is the supreme rank which it assigns to the individual soul that has done this. And will it not do more? If its fundamental conceptions are hostile to compulsory servitude, and to the laws which made chattels of the individual man and of the family, are they not hostile to every other law which may involve the same principle? Do they not condemn universally that which constitutes tyranny in all its

form—any and every restraint on individual freedom? How much restraint may be legitimate, and the point at which it becomes undue, must generally remain a matter of argument—of reasoning founded carefully and thoughtfully on observation and experience. But there can be no doubt of the deep-rooted antagonism between the divine laws as to the personality of men, and some, at least, of the conceptions now vaguely, but dangerously, prevalent among those who aspire to reform society. The conception, for example, that what are called all the 'instruments of production' ought to be taken out of the sphere of individual freedom, is a conception which directly involves the principle of a universal slavery. The very greatest of the instruments of production—in fact, the one only instrument of all production—is the brain and the hand of individual men. In them all initiative resides. With them all work begins; by them all processes are conducted, and all results attained. These, therefore, must be enslaved, ruled, subordinated, and directed in their energies, by some external authority, if the great instruments of production are to be taken out of the hands of individual

men. Or if, in order to escape from this inevitable conclusion, it be asserted that nothing except material things and agencies are intended to be included in the words 'instruments of production,' then we need only point to the fact that all material things and agencies are, in themselves, valueless and barren except when possessed and worked by mind and will. It is on the power and domination over some one or more of them exercised by some living human personality, that the very possibility of every useful production absolutely depends. And since the world began, this dominion over them has been secured only by the superior energy and vigor of some individual minds leading groups of other men in the great work of appropriating the external gifts of nature. Property in them—that is to say, the exclusive power of use over them within some particular territory—has therefore been the one necessary condition of life in all tribes and nations."

In concluding his paper, the Duke warns Christians, who, like the young clergy of Canterbury, would make Christianity more Socialistic, against "what is called Socialism," which he stigmatizes as thoroughly Anarchic in its essence. He says:

"Even writers who are not Socialists, but who make concessions to Socialism in at least a spirit of conciliation, are tempted very gravely to compromise the most fundamental truths. I



THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.  
(From a photograph by Elliot & Fry, London.)

know of no idea so irrational on the side of science, and so desperately heretical on the side of religion, as, for example, the idea of Mr. Kidd that those great natural laws which assign success and preeminence to strength and virtue in the world are laws which do not commend themselves to our sense of justice, and that it is the chief function of religion to help us in a submission to them which has in it no element of moral recognition or approval. This is a doctrine which seems to me little short of blasphemy against the divine government of the world, and to be condemned by the universal experience and sentiments of mankind. The theology of the Jewish and of the Christian Churches contradicts it at every turn. Its denunciations of the evils that are in the world—sweeping as they often are—universally represent those evils as the result, not of the laws of nature, but of a corruption which has fallen upon man, and has perverted his natural and healthy instincts. The conception of divine laws as acting by way of natural consequence, in the direction of rebuke and of recovery, is a conception ingrained in all the language of promise and of blessing which is abundant in the New Testament. No more splendid and typical expression of this conception can be found than the grand declaration of St. Paul when he says, 'We know that all things work together for good to them that love God'—that love being defined, in numberless passages both of the Law and of the Prophets, to be the love of His ordinances, of meditations upon them, and of obedience to them."

### A PAGAN RIVAL OF CHRIST.

THIS appellation has been given to Apollonius of Tyana, whose worship was introduced by the defenders of a declining paganism in the Third Century. Dr. F. Sander, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Munich, gives an exhaustive survey of the life and travels of Apollonius. He begins by reviewing the extraordinary attention which has been given to this man. The following is a translation and condensation of his article:

A temple was erected by Caracalla to the honor of Apollonius; Alexander Severus placed him with Christ, and Abraham, and Orpheus, among his household gods. At Ephesus, he was worshiped under the name of Hercules, "the warder-off of evil." His reputation as a holy man was so firmly established that Sidonius Apollinaris and Cassiodorus, Christian historians, speak eloquently in his praise. Hieracles, one of the last and most brilliant champions of expiring Paganism, in his "Discursus Philalethes," placed Apollonius in opposition to Christ. In the Fifth Century, we find Volusian, Proconsul of Africa, worshipping Apollonius as a supernatural being.

Philostratus' biography of Apollonius is one of the curious attempts to remodel and revive Paganism. It was written one hundred and twenty years after the death of Apollonius. Daniel Huet, the famous Bishop of Avranches, speaks of Philostratus in these words: "Philostratus seems to have made it his chief aim to depreciate both the Christian faith and the Christian doctrine, by the exhibition of that shallow representative of a miraculous science, holiness and virtue. He invented a character in imitation of Christ, and introduced into the history of Apollonius almost all the incidents in the life of Jesus Christ, in order that the Pagans might have no cause to envy the Christians. Doing this he inadvertently enhanced the glory of Christ, for, by falsely attributing to another the character of the Saviour, he gave to the latter the praise which is His just due, and indirectly held Him up to the admiration and praise of others."

The life of Apollonius as told—or invented—by Philostratus is almost a true copy of the life of Jesus, with exceptions here and there which make Apollonius appear ridiculous. For instance, we are told that he understood the languages of the animals; that in the Caucasus he found the chains of Prometheus, but was unable to tell what metal they were made of; in Ephesus, at the time of the plague, he ordered an aged pauper to be stoned to death, that the plague might be stayed; he visited all the Oracles of Greece, proclaiming himself a restorer of the ancient sacred rites; and he was adorned with all virtues, except modesty.

The teachings of this Pagan Christ are simply those of Rationalism. He was a Pythagorean philosopher and ascetic. He was the Don Quixote of religions, and his Sancho Panza was Damis,

who followed him everywhere. The Apollonius that came from the hands of Philostratus was a romance, a pious fraud, and nothing more.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Religious Persecution in Russia.**—Attention is directed to the fact that Russia, in this the Nineteenth Century of Christian civilization, is prohibiting the distribution of the Bible, and punishing even devout members of the Orthodox Church for reading and studying the Word of God.

*The Guardian*, Bombay, publishes the following:

"The Russian prosecution and persecution of Stundists does not appear to abate, and the same spirit of intolerance is spreading toward all who love and worship God according to the Holy Scriptures in that country. The British and Foreign Bible Societies' depot in Kieff has been closed by the order of the Governor-General, Count Ignatieff. A further step has been taken by an order, which is published in several Russian papers, forbidding the colportage of Bibles carried on in the provinces which stand under this Governor.

"It is alleged, as the ground of this prohibition, that the Societies' workers have been guilty of spreading the doctrines of Stundism. What has led to such a charge it is difficult to see, as the colporteurs are in almost all cases loyal members of the Russian Church, and have received stringent injunctions to avoid implication with all forbidden movements. In the district of Saraïsk, in a certain village, the chief of the rural *gendarmérie* had observed that several peasants were in the habit of meeting in the cottage of one of their number, where they read the Gospels, prayed, and sang hymns. Suspecting these persons to be Stundists, the officer raided the place and arrested ten peasants who were assembled in religious conclave. Before the local magistrates the accused declared that they were faithful Orthodox believers, but that, as the Scriptures were never read or expounded to them by the priests, they claimed the right to do this for themselves. The Court held that the case came within the rescript with regard to the Stundists, and each of the accused peasants was fined fifty rubles (about \$27), or, in default, ten weeks' imprisonment. The peasants have appealed."

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. TALMAGE has resigned the pastorate of the Brooklyn Tabernacle; the Board of Trustees has decided not to build a new church.

A PROPOSITION has been made to increase the number of dioceses in the State of New York from five to seven. *The New York Sun* says: "Incidentally to this redistribution of dioceses, it has been suggested that the office of Archbishop might be created in the Episcopal Church of this country, with the general understanding that it would be filled by Bishop Potter, as a matter of course."

PASTOR H. P. HOLSER, the American representative of the Seventh Day Adventists in Central Europe, and the director of their publishing-house in Basel, Switzerland, was arrested on October 25, and is now undergoing a term of sixty-one days' imprisonment, for allowing work to be done in the publishing office on Sunday. As the "Continental Sunday" is observed in Basel with more or less revelry, and as the soldiers parade and shoot at targets in the Schützenplatz on Sundays, the arrest of Pastor Holser cannot be accounted for on the ground that the authorities of Basel desire to protect the day from irreverence.

THE Russian Bible Society recently commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its receiving imperial sanction. It had been at work for five years before that time, and during the thirty years it has put into circulation 1,588,413 copies. Its relations with the American Bible Society have been very cordial, and the latter has given it much assistance in colporteur work, nearly 400,000 copies of its distribution having been at the expense of the American Bible Society.

*The Examiner* puts the Baptist argument for non-fellowship with other Christians in this way: "The practice of baptizing infants, no matter how much it may seem to some Christians a religious duty, seems to Baptists a 'walking disorderly' within the clear meaning of Paul's words, and as such an occasion for the withdrawal of fellowship. It is a marvel to us how any Baptist who believes in the fundamental principle of professed faith, can have any doubt whatever on this point."

THE total number of candidates for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church reported in the minutes of the General Assembly for the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 is respectively as follows: 1,280, 1,300, 1,434—an increase in the last two years of about fourteen per cent.

THE total number of additions to the Presbyterian Church by profession of faith for the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 was respectively 57,478, 59,660, 74,826—an increase in the last two years of about thirty per cent.



## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL SOCIALISM.

AT the Socialist Congress recently held in Frankfurt, a matter came up for discussion which proved to be of greater interest to the world in general than anything that has agitated the Socialist Party for years. The Berlin delegates moved that a committee of eleven members be appointed to regulate the salaries of Socialist leaders and editors. Editors are not to receive more than 3,000 marks (\$750) a year—the earnings of the better-class skilled workmen in Germany. The Berliners add, generously, that they do not propose to lower the editor's salary beyond that point if it is proved that he can make something additional by his writings. But they demand that all officers of the party who, like the editors, draw a fixed salary, shall not receive, in addition to their salaries, the usual allowance of Members to the Reichstag. These allowances are from three to five marks (\$1.25 to \$2.25). It appears that some of the editors receive at present salaries much in excess of 3,000 marks. The three editors of the *Vorwärts*, Berlin, are paid 7,200, 4,200 and 3,300 marks. The editor of the *Sozial Demokrat*, Berlin, has 4,200 marks; the *Echo*, Hamburg, pays its "moving spirits" 4,000, 3,600, and 3,300 marks; the papers at Cologne and Leipzig pay 5,000 and 6,000 marks. It appears that, with their incomes from various sources, some of the chiefs of the party managed to raise over 10,000 marks a year. It is argued that, as 85 per cent. of the population in Germany have less than 1,000 marks a year, the brain-workers of the party are much overpaid. "Comrade" Kobelt said that a miner tires himself much more than a writer. "Comrade" Storch proposed that no writers should be placed in positions where they could influence the resolutions passed by the party. "Comrade" Legien warned the party that, as things stand now, an editor might ask 10,000 marks, because the editor of such a paper as the *Kreuz-Zeitung* gets 36,000. The Socialists make no difference between physical and mental labor. If an editor has great abilities, he only does his duty by placing them at the disposal of the party.

"Comrade" Ewald complained that there are too many men with a college and university education in the party. These men are not true in times of adversity. He also denounced the luxury displayed in the "*Vorwärts*" building.

"Comrade" Bebel, the chief of the German Socialists, pointed out that it was the aim of the party to obtain for every workman the highest earnings possible. "If they wanted good men they would have to pay for them. If such a resolution as that proposed by the Berliners were passed, a great number of the editors would simply resign. When the State has been reorganized upon Socialistic principles, every one would be equally remunerated, but at present *bourgeois* principles still rule the world. He never heard that 'Comrade' Legien, who receives more for his

writings than any editor, ever called his earnings too high. The workmen did not think it wrong that a trained qualified worker should be paid higher than one who only turns a machine."

The motion of the Berlin delegates failed to obtain a majority. Another motion which was finally rejected was to print the *Vorwärts* on account of the party. Bebel's opposition to this motion is thus explained by the *Post*, Berlin:

"It is no wonder that Bebel did not wish the party to have a printing-press of its own. The firm which now does the work is composed of the nominal owner, Bading, Jacob Bamberger, and August Bebel himself. Neither is it astonishing that he will not allow a committee to be formed to assist him in his work. He is of too autocratic a nature for that."

*The Spectator*, London, comments upon these troubles in the German Socialist Party as follows:

"We confess we witness this movement with unalloyed vexation. We want the Socialists to be defeated, but not by their own stupidity. They have something to say for themselves, and some of their objects, for example, the extinction of overwork, are perfectly sound; and if they would formulate their ideas, choose able leaders, and allow that what they seek is a living wage, and not equality of wages, compromises might be made with them as easily as with any other party in the State. Nobody but an idiot wants to keep handicraftsmen out of comfort. But with the ideas they are now professing, they are driving all but themselves into dead resistance, and we are in danger of what we regard as a horrible calamity—the division of society into two camps, each filled with soldiers who do not understand their enemies, nor pity them, or think of any result of the war except extirpation or surrender at discretion. Victory, we need not say, victory complete and permanent, will be to the side which only possesses ability, and not to the side which only possesses strength; but to good men that victory will be as distressing as defeat. Every new step the Socialists take deepens the cleavage in society—that is, deepens the pit in which hope for the future will be buried."

Curiously enough, the Berliners refuse to consider a decrease in the salary of their own leader, Liebknecht. They argue that he deserves all he receives.

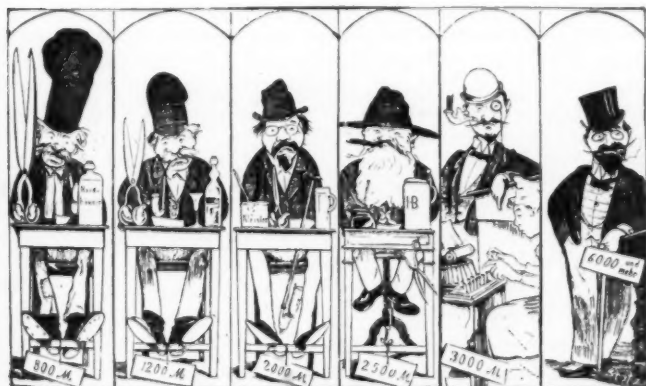
## BISMARCK AND THE PRESS.

ACCORDING to the latest news the German Emperor has dispatched his new Chancellor to Friedrichsruh to confer with the aged "man of blood and iron," and to obtain his advice upon various questions. Bismarck will hardly return to power, but as his influence will no doubt be felt, it is interesting to review how the great ex-Chancellor stood with the journalists of his time. We take the following from a paper in the *Zeitgeist*, Berlin:

"Not all diplomats are as honest as Count Kalnoky, who lately acknowledged the services of the Press in public, and said that the newspapers do part of the diplomats' work. It must, therefore, be of interest to know how the master of modern diplomacy, Prince Bismarck, stood with the Press. It is well known that when Bismarck was Chancellor the columns of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* and *Kölnische Zeitung* were at his disposal, and he also used the *Post*, and, toward the end of his official career, connected himself with the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which is still the mouthpiece of the Lord of Friedrichsruh. He always valued his newspaper connections, and in the days before he entered the service of the State, he sought to influence the public by the help of the 'Seventh Great Power' in favor of the monarchic idea. He soon learned to 'play the instrument of public opinion' with such perfect mastery that journalism may be proud to number a Bismarck among its adherents.

"How great the value of the Press was, even as far back as in the early Fifties, may be gathered from the fact that the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, v. Manteuffel, put Bismarck in charge of the 'Press-station' at Frankfurt, directing him to use it with regard to the Tariff and trade questions.

"Bismarck was not slow in carrying out the idea. The Bundes-



"EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE—EVEN A SOCIALIST EDITOR."

—Kladderadatsch, Berlin.

tag was then entirely under the influence of Austria, and Bismarck sought to counteract this by publishing 'true' accounts of the doings of that august body in the Frankfurt papers.

"Austria had sent her economist, the Ministerial Councillor Dr. Hock, to Frankfurt to guard her interests in the *Zollverein* question. Bismarck wrote to Manteuffel: 'I will not cease to watch Mr. Hock's doings, and to lay the facts bare in the Press, as it will only lead us astray to show [his Government] any further consideration.' His efforts were crowned with success."

Although Bismarck was always ready to prosecute the papers that opposed him, he also took care to leave them full liberty to attack others when it suited his purpose. Thus, when the *Kreuz-Zeitung* bitterly attacked Napoleon at the time of his marriage with Eugénie, and called him the "Parvenu-Emperor," Bismarck warned the Government against a prosecution of the paper, although it is usual in Prussia to protect friendly Powers and their rulers from such attacks. Bismarck's advice was very characteristic. He argued thus:

"To prosecute the *Kreuz-Zeitung* in the courts, or to open a polemic against the paper in the official Press, might create the impression that the Prussian Government persecutes a patriotic paper to satisfy French demands. The only thing that could be done was to influence the paper in a friendly way, asking the editor to adopt a more diplomatic tone in the discussion of foreign affairs."

The following is an extract from a letter written to General v. Gerlach upon this subject:

"When I read the *Kreuz-Zeitung* editorials on the French marriage, I am always reminded of the feeling of dissatisfaction which overcame me at school, when I read the boorish insults with which the Homeric heroes used to regale each other before they came to blows. I used to admire these heroes very much, nevertheless. But we ought to have made some educational progress since the days of Hector. . . . If not minutely, or even hourly and daily, the *Kreuz-Zeitung* is nevertheless regarded as a pretty good barometer 'on the whole' of Prussian politics by people abroad; \* the editors must remember this and be a little more diplomatic. They have sometimes hurt us by being unnecessarily bitter. . . . Cannot your brother prevail upon Editor Wagner to take a few doses of smooth-tongued dissimulation, if that gentleman does not possess that quality himself?"—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### IS THERE A NAPOLEON V.?

THE *Petit Marseillais*, Marseilles, claims to have most unquestionable evidence that there is living to-day a son of the Prince Imperial of France. The boy, now fourteen years of age, is the grandson of Napoleon III., and can justly claim the right to ascend the throne of France as Napoleon V., inasmuch as his mother, a Miss Watkyns, was legally married to the Prince. The European Press, in discussing the probability of a new French Pretender, expresses much doubt as to the legitimacy of this son of the Prince Imperial. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, speaks of the matter as follows:

"It is not the first time that the papers have referred to a son of the Prince Imperial, but it is something new to be told this son is the fruit of legitimate wedlock and that there are documentary proofs of it. It is to be questioned whether the Marseilles paper can bring such proofs, if we are to believe the testimony of Maurice d'Herisson, an officer who stood in close relation to the Imperial family and whose diary has lately been published at Augsburg. According to his version of the story, a young artillery officer visited Bath in the company of a young woman in 1878. His appearance led people to suppose that he was the Prince Imperial. The lady had with her a child three or four months old. When the British Government determined to increase the forces at the Cape of Good Hope, this officer entrusted the lady to the care of a neighboring clergyman. Through this clergyman she heard of the death of her lover or husband. At any rate, the day following the publication of the death of the

\* The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* and *Kölnische Zeitung* now hold that position.

Prince Imperial, a tall lady in deep mourning sought an audience with the ex-Empress Eugénie at Chiselhurst, but failed to obtain the desired interview. Abbé Godard, the Empress's confessor, saw the mysterious visitor and conferred with her for more than an hour, but would not receive her a second time. The clergyman in whose care the lady had been left recognized some pictures of the Prince at once. He did not doubt that the Prince was the officer. Thus far the news, which was published in 1879 in the *Petit Lyonnais*. The next we hear of the matter is through the *Figaro*, which, in 1887, published an article by Alfred Darimon, in which it was asserted that the Prince had, indeed, contracted a secret marriage which was legal in England, but that it would not stand the test of French law. *Galignani's Messenger*, Paris, declares that the young woman is now in Melbourne, as principal of a school. She is a Miss Watkyns, and highly cultured and refined. The Comte d'Herisson, however, does not believe that the child is Napoleon's. The Prince thought very seriously of such things as the responsibility of parentage, and would have acknowledged the child. The boy is with the Brotherhood of St. Joseph at Issy, and is being educated among workmen's children, with almost cruel simplicity."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### THE KOREAN WAR.

THE Japanese army is still pegging away at China. The approaching Winter is likely to put a stop to all military operations for a while, and give China a chance to recuperate. This chance probably accounts for China's reluctance to sue for peace, the only way in which she can rid herself of her lively adversary. Since Lord Rosebery's failure to bring about an *entente* between the Powers for the purpose of ending the war, the United States has offered to mediate, but Japan refuses to recognize all mediators, honest or otherwise. Germany has advised the Chinese to make peace with Japan as soon as possible, and at any price. People are found who doubt, even now, Japan's ability to vanquish her burly antagonist. The immense resources of China are called to mind; and although the Chinese people hate their Government, it is to be seriously questioned whether they prefer that of Japan. The *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama, thinks that, unless Peking is taken soon, the Japanese will lose their best chance. Under the heading: "Can Japan reach Peking?" the paper writes:

"When a similar query was enunciated at the commencement of the war, the rash interrogator excited ridicule. To-day, skepticism is much less pronounced, and there has been a gradual show of conversion to faith in its feasibility. People who bet are willing to stake two to one on Japan. People who do not bet, even in the mildest form, feel convinced that the undertaking is quite within the range of Japan's abilities. This is not unnatural, for both at Asan and Ping-Yang the Japanese have gained complete victories, while the Chinese exhibited an unpreparedness and cowardice which augurs ill for China's cause. Put, as a matter of fact, the Japanese with all their modern appliances, or perhaps because of them, have not moved much faster than they did three hundred years ago, when Ping-Yang proved the turning-point of their victories. The battle of Ping-Yang was won on September 17, and yet the main body of the army is not much advanced. For that army to march to Peking, six hundred miles distant, ere the Winter has fully set in, is an absolute impossibility. But can Peking be reached from another point? The British and French troops once went to Peking from the Gulf of Pechili by the nearest route, and the time occupied was from the beginning of July to the middle of October. The Chen-yuen and the Ting-yuen are still safe, and the Chinese fleet is at least as large as the Japanese, so that an entrance to the Gulf of Pechili is coupled with danger. Altogether, it will not be easy to accomplish a march to Peking during the present year, and if that is not done, many people will hold to the view that if China will fight to the bitter end, China must win."

As an instance of some of the terrible horrors incident upon the war, *The Japanese Mail*, Yokohama, tells of a man whose wife had died a few months ago, leaving an infant daughter. When he was called upon to go into the army, being too poor to get any one to take charge of the child, he killed his babe.



## WILL FRANCE RECEIVE EMPEROR WILLIAM?

A NOTICE ran through the papers recently, stating that the German Emperor had conversed with a French gentleman on the subject of the next Paris exhibition, and had expressed his wish to visit the French capital during that exhibition. The notice appeared in the *Gaulois*, Paris, and met at once with a most energetic *dementi*, the Berlin official papers saying that the story was not even worthy of a denial. Whether or not the Emperor expressed a wish to see the "Babylon on the Seine," is not a matter of great importance. But the story has given the *Echo de Paris*, Paris, a chance to interrogate all sorts of men with regard to the proposed visit, and some of the answers are very strange, and some are very long. Joseph Reinach thinks that neither pleasure nor aversion should be exhibited during such a visit. Jules Simon is of opinion that France should above all remember the laws of hospitality. He says:

"When France has an exhibition, and invites the whole world, she must be civil to all who come. I certainly cannot forget the kind reception of the delegates to the Berlin Congress, nor the high-minded action of the Emperor in liberating our countrymen\* on the day of Carnot's burial."

Madame Adam indulges in the following bitter words:

"If the German Emperor and King of Prussia were to come to Paris in 1900, and Alsace-Lorraine still remain German, if then there should be left only one woman who has passed through the siege of Paris to tell the French to their faces that they are cowards, believe me! I would be that woman."

Emile Zola thinks differently. He thinks we may all be dead by 1900, but if the Emperor *does* come, he expects to be treated with civility, and there will be nothing left to do but to treat him with civility. Similar opinions are expressed by General Rin, who thinks that the rules of hospitality should not be infringed, "although an old soldier could not meet the Emperor in the Boulevards without growing pale and gnashing his teeth." The majority of the French papers express themselves like Edouard Drumont, the editor of the *Libre Parole*, Paris, who is confident that the Emperor had better stay at home, as he would be hooted in Paris.

The Press outside of France almost unanimously censures the result of the *enquête* as dishonoring to France. The following excerpt from the *Panama Star and Herald*, Panama, may serve as a sample:

"France, long renowned, and deservedly so, for her hospitality to strangers and her open-handed generosity, has forever forfeited the right to claim the title of the country where gallantry and chivalry are fostered, until she rises in all her vigor and sets the seal of denunciation on the opinions yelled out in a spirit of animosity against the intended visit. *La Patrie* says he would be hooted at. Let Frenchmen hoot and hound this paper out of the country for such an expression. It is because we are Republicans that we hang our heads in sorrow for one of the greatest of the sisters of the family who should have thus prostituted the cardinal principle of Republicanism in a manner that would bring disgrace upon the most arbitrary and despotic monarchy ever founded."

**French and German Army Expenditure.**—M. Jules Roche, reporter for the Budget Committee of the French Chamber, furnishes the *Paris Matin* with an interesting comparison of the French and German military forces and expenditure. He says that the French ordinary war budget is about 518,000,000 francs, or 563,000,000 francs with the extraordinary war expenditure. The number of men provided for in 1895 is 509,000, or 31,000 below the minimum fixed by the organic law of the army. The German ordinary war expenditure, he says, is fixed at 600,027,581 francs, and the extraordinary at 187,930,257 francs, the total being 787,957,838 francs. As it contains no extraneous expenses, nothing has to be deducted from that total. That fact, however, is not, in M. Roche's opinion, the most significant difference between

the two budgets. Compared with the war budget of 1894, France augments her ordinary war expenditure by 10,000,000 francs, and diminishes her extraordinary expenditure by 5,000,000 francs. The Germans diminish their extraordinary war budget by 24,000,000 francs, but it still amounts to the enormous sum of 188,000,000 francs, whereas in France it is 45,000,000 francs. What is more important, says M. Roche, the Germans increase the permanent ordinary war expenditure by 65,000,000 francs. By the Finance Law of March 26, 1893, this was fixed at 535,000,000 francs, but in March it was raised to 600,000,000 francs. Continuing the comparison, M. Roche declares that the effective strength of the army fixed by the German military law is amply provided for. The 2,498 companies of German infantry are maintained at a strength of at least 150 men, whereas the 2,426 companies of French infantry rarely reach the effective of 125 men each declared in the French organic military law to be indispensable. In France, he says, the military law is made subservient to financial necessities, whereas in Germany the military law is paramount, and is enforced regardless of cost.

**The German Libel Laws.**—The Libel Laws of Germany protect not only individuals of all ranks and classes, but also political parties, religious communities, and nationalities. The following will serve as an illustration of the manner in which they are applied. The Anti-Semitic *Tagliche Rundschau*, Berlin, published an article in which the writer made furious attacks upon the Jews. Among other things the paper said:

"It is a shame that we Germans allow an alien race to befool us and set us against each other. The whole behavior of the Jews proves that the race is unworthy to enjoy civil rights. They ought to be sent out of the country."

The Union of Jewish Citizens brought a libel suit. The defense argued that as none of the men who sued the *Rundschau* had been personally attacked, the suit should be discharged. Counsel for the persecution, Dr. Grelling, however, argued that all citizens of Jewish faith had been insulted. The court found a verdict for the plaintiffs, and fined Editor Lange 100 marks.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

SOME citizens of East Flandria, in Belgium, thought it would be a good thing to introduce lynching in their district, and attacked a transport of murderers who were being conveyed to Herzèle prison. The gendarmes who accompanied the transport were armed with swords only, but they charged the mob and succeeded in saving their prisoners, although two of the gendarmes were shot down.

PRUDENTE MORAES, who was elected President of the United States of Brazil last year, formally took possession of his office on the 15th, and issued a manifesto in which he made the usual promises which Presidents are accustomed to make.

PORT ARTHUR, the "Gibraltar of the Yellow Sea," is, at the time of our going to press, still holding out against the Japanese, although its fall has been reported several times. Major v. Hanneken is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese naval forces.

THE most pleasing feature connected with the Czar's funeral was a free dinner given to 50,000 poor of St. Petersburg.

IT is said that the illness of the Czar, exclusive of the funeral obsequies, cost the country 10,000,000 roubles, of which 600,000 roubles was paid to the doctors.

DURING the past year there has been much activity among the Southern Secessionists of Germany. It is not supposed that they will be able to weaken the stability of the Empire, but as the Catholics are the prime movers of the agitation against Prussia and the North, it is thought that the appointment of Prince Hohenlohe to the Chancellorship will satisfy them that the Emperor does not mean to slight the Southerners. Prince Hohenlohe is a Bavarian and of a strictly Catholic family.

ONE act auguring well for the future of Russia has already been performed by the new Czar. Nicholas II. has promised to respect the privileges and Constitution of Finland. The Duchy of Finland became part of the Russian Empire in 1809 as an inheritance of the Romanoffs. The Government was always a constitutional monarchy, but the late Czar infringed upon this and endeavored to introduce Russian absolutism.

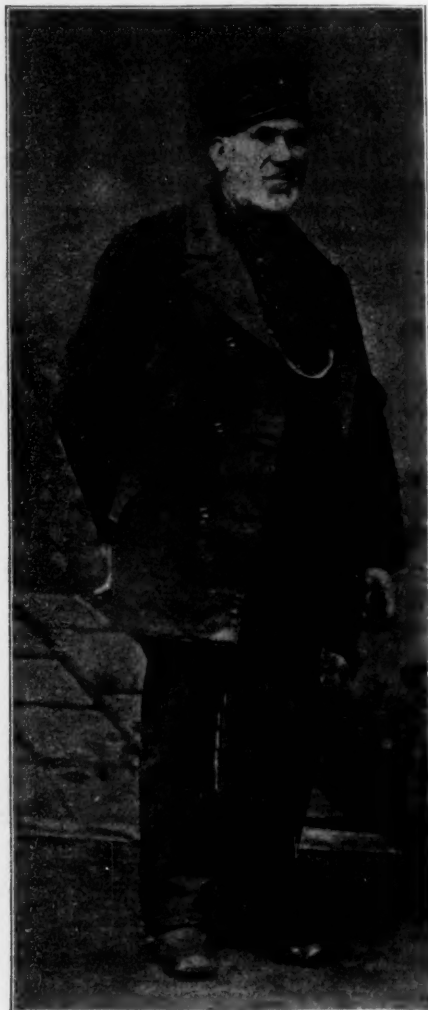
IT was reported last week that thousands of Armenians had been massacred by the Turks and Kurds in the Sassoun district. *The Daily News* (London) correspondent in Constantinople says that these reports have been confirmed. The Porte, at first, denied the truthfulness of the reports, but has since been compelled, by the British Foreign Minister, to order a commission to make an immediate inquiry.

\* The spies Degony and Degonel, who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## HOW ALLAN PINKERTON THWARTED THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LINCOLN.

OUT of the archives of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, Cleveland Moffett has brought to light a detailed story of the plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President in 1861. History, as every one knows, has recorded the fact that such an attempt was anticipated, and that Lincoln changed the plan of his journey so as to pass through Baltimore at night, and, so far as the public was concerned, in secret.



ALLAN PINKERTON.

Moffett gives us (*McClure's Magazine*, November) a connected and dramatic account of the journey and the developments immediately preceding it.

The narrative opens with a conference in the St. Louis Hotel, Philadelphia, on the evening of February 21, 1861, between Norman B. Judd, of Chicago, one of Lincoln's closest friends, Mr. Felton, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway, and Allan Pinkerton, the already famous detective. They talked over the revelations of the plot to assassinate Lincoln on his way through Baltimore, which had been unearthed by Pinkerton's agents, and then proceeded to the Continental Hotel, in the parlor of

which Lincoln was holding a crowded reception. They secured a private room, and sent a message to Mr. Lincoln to come to the room at once, to which he promptly responded. Mr. Pinkerton addressed Mr. Lincoln as follows: "I have reason to know, Mr. Lincoln—the very best reason—that there is a plot to assassinate you the day after to-morrow, on your way through Baltimore. I have come here in that connection." The President-elect received the startling news calmly enough, and the detective proceeded to tell how the plot was discovered. It had first taken the form of a plot to destroy property on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railway, to prevent the President's reaching Washington and to prevent also the massing of Federal troops at Washington. Washington was then to be seized and Secession declared. President Felton, of the railroad, had called in Pinkerton's services, and he had discovered, through his agents, that the plot involved also the assassination of Lincoln. The narrative proceeds as follows:

"On February 9, Mr. Pinkerton learned on reliable authority that a distinguished citizen of Maryland had joined with others in taking a solemn oath to assassinate Mr. Lincoln before he should reach Washington. On the evening of February 8, twenty conspirators in Baltimore had met in a dark room to decide by ballot which one of them should kill the President as he passed through the city. It was agreed that the task should be entrusted to that one of their number who should draw a red ballot. Whoever was thus chosen was pledged not to disclose the fact, even to his fellow conspirators. To make it absolutely sure that the plot would not be defeated at the last moment, by accident or cowardice, eight red ballots instead of one were placed in the box from which they drew, unknown to the conspirators themselves, and eight determined men regarded themselves as thus chosen, by high destiny, to rid the country of an infamous tyrant. So they professed to believe, and their plans for the assassination were perfected to the smallest detail. The hour of the President's arrival in Baltimore was well known, and the line of march to be followed by his carriage across the city had been announced. In case there should be any change in the programme, agents of the conspirators in the various Northern cities passed through by the Presidential party were ready to apprise them of the fact. There would be an immense crowd in Baltimore at the Calvert Street station when Mr. Lincoln arrived, and it was a matter of common knowledge that the Baltimore chief of police, George P. Kane, was in sympathy with the conspirators and had promised to send only a small force of policemen to the station, and to furnish no police escort whatever through the city. As soon as the President should leave the train, a gang of roughs was to start a fight a few hundred yards away, and this would serve as a pretext for the police-force to absent themselves for a few minutes. During this time the crowd would close around the hated Northerners, pushing and jostling them, and in the confusion some one of the conspirators would strike the deadly blow or fire the fatal shot. Each man was left free to accomplish the murder either with dagger or pistol, as he saw fit."

Confirmation of the plot had also been received from Miss Dix, a well-known Southern philanthropist, and it was then proposed to Mr. Lincoln to start at once for Washington, and thus "steal a march" on the conspirators. The reply of Mr. Lincoln was:

"Gentlemen, I appreciate these suggestions, and while I can stand anything that is necessary in the way of misrepresentation, I do not feel that I can go to Washington to-night. I have promised to raise the flag over Independence Hall to-morrow morning, and after that to visit the Legislature at Harrisburg. These two promises I must fulfil, whatever the cost, but after that I am ready to accept any plan you may adopt."

Finding Mr. Lincoln firm in this resolve, his friends adjusted their plans accordingly, calling in to their conference G. C. Franciscus, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and E. S. Sanford, of the American Telegraph Company. On the following day, Mr. Lincoln raised the flag over Independence Hall, and proceeded to take the special train that was to convey him to Harrisburg. On the way to the train, he was intercepted by Frederick W. Seward, son of Senator Seward, bearing despatches in regard to the plot which had come to the Senator's knowledge from independent sources. On reaching Harrisburg, the President-elect, in the evening, was in attendance at a public dinner given in his honor. It had been planned that he should quietly withdraw from the dinner at a certain time, without arousing suspicion, as the conspirators had spies watching for any change in the programme of the journey. The room was so crowded, however, that this part of the plan was difficult to carry out. The narrative then continues as follows:

"Seeing the difficulty of leaving the room, Mr. Lincoln hit upon a clever idea, and whispering to Governor Curtin a hasty explanation, called upon him to assist in his departure. Grasping the situation in a moment, Governor Curtin made some remark to the effect that the President was suffering with a headache and would withdraw to his room for a moment. Then, giving Mr. Lincoln his arm, the two men passed out of the dining-room and walked down the hall to the front door, where Mr. Franciscus, general agent of the Pennsylvania road, was waiting with a



closed carriage. The President did not go to his room at all, not even to get his hat and overcoat, but stepped quickly into the carriage just as he had been at the table, covering his head with a hat of soft wool that he drew from his pocket. Later on, during the journey, Mr. Francisus gave the President his own overcoat, and thus attired, without any disguise whatever, Mr. Lincoln made the journey to Washington.

"To disarm suspicion among those who saw Mr. Lincoln get into the carriage, Governor Curtin entered after him, giving instructions in a loud voice to the driver to take them to the Executive Mansion. Mr. Francisus, seated on the box-seat, whispered to the driver what to do, and the carriage did go to the Executive Mansion, but only stopped there a moment and then drove on, no one having left it. They then drove directly to a road crossing at the lower end of Harrisburg, where the superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad had, at Mr. Pinkerton's request, provided that a locomotive and passenger car should be waiting. The only member of the party who accompanied Mr. Lincoln and Governor Curtin in the carriage was Ward H. Lamon, it having been decided that all the others should remain in Harrisburg over night and keep themselves as much as possible in evidence, so as to confirm the belief that the President was in the city. Colonel Sumner, a stanch old soldier, who had sworn that he would go to Washington with Mr. Lincoln, was only prevented from getting into the carriage by a clever ruse of Mr. Judd's, which made the colonel violently angry for the moment, but which he afterward forgave, recognizing its wisdom.

"It was about dusk when the carriage reached the special train, consisting only of a single passenger car in which the lamps were left unlighted, so extreme were the precautions taken. Mr. Lincoln stepped aboard the train first, followed by Messrs. Francisus, Lamon, and Enoch Lewis, and immediately the signal was given to the engineer, and the train started for Philadelphia.

"In addition to the engineer and fireman, the only persons who rode on this special train with Mr. Lincoln from Harrisburg to Philadelphia on the evening of February 22, 1861, were Ward H. Lamon; G. C. Francisus, division-superintendent of the Pennsylvania; Enoch Lewis, general superintendent; T. E. Garrett, general baggage agent; and John Pitcairn, Jr., in charge of a special telegraphic instrument, provided in case of any accident on the way."

Mr. Pinkerton had taken the precaution to arrange with the telegraph-officers in Philadelphia to stop all despatches from Harrisburg excepting those for himself, and followed this up on the very eve of departure by detailing a lineman, accompanied by Superintendent Westervelt, to cut the wires over the Northern Central Railroad to Baltimore. The train reached Philadelphia again without incident, and the trip to Washington is described as follows:

"The train drew out of the Philadelphia station at 10:55, having been delayed five minutes for the delivery of the 'important package' into the hands of Conductor Litzenberg. As a matter of fact, this package contained nothing more important than a bundle of old *New York Herald*s, but it served its purpose admirably in allaying any suspicions. As soon as the train had started, Mr. Lincoln partially undressed, and was soon sleeping quietly in his berth, untroubled by any thought of the dangers around him. Leaving his 'invalid friend' under the protection of Kate Warn and George D. Bangs, who were both armed and would have shot every soul on the train rather than let a curtain of the President's berth be disturbed, Mr. Pinkerton himself took up his station on the rear platform, from which he could readily receive the signals he had arranged for with guards stationed at all danger points along the road.

"Mr. Pinkerton had been informed by his operatives scattered through Maryland that three companies of railroad men had been drilling for weeks with the alleged purpose of protecting the property of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, but really with the intention of burning the bridges, cars, and ferry-boats, as soon as the proper moment should arrive. It was possible, therefore, that these desperate men, if through treachery or in any unforeseen way they had learned of Mr. Lincoln's hastened departure, would attempt to burn the bridges, place obstructions on the track, or in some other way stop the progress of the train. Therefore, Mr. Pinkerton had taken the most elaborate precautions in view of such an emergency. At

his suggestion, the railway officials had stationed gangs of trusted men at the various bridges, which they were supposed to be painting and whitewashing; and, as a matter of fact, they did give the bridges a complete white coating of a preparation to render the woodwork fire-proof. Their greatest usefulness, however, was as a loyal force in case they should be needed. In addition to these, Pinkerton had placed a man fully armed at every bridge and cross-road through the entire dangerous region, and as the train rolled by, each one of these sentinels, as instructed, flashed signals from the dark lantern hanging at his waist to the tireless chief on the back platform.

"The most critical point in the journey, as Mr. Pinkerton felt, was Havre de Grace, where the train would be taken across the Susquehanna on a ferry-boat, and here he had posted the detective in whose zeal and abilities he trusted beyond everything, the dauntless Timothy Webster. As the train drew near this point, and began to slow up for the ferry, Mr. Pinkerton's heart beat quick, and he strained his eyes through the darkness for the hoped-for signal. It came, two flashes in quick succession, telling him that Timothy Webster was 'on deck' and all was well.

"Without accident the train ran upon the boat, was ferried across the river, and starting on the last stretch for Baltimore, running now through the very stronghold of Mr. Lincoln's enemies. From every bridge the white lights flashed out twice into the night, and the train rushed on. 'All's well!' 'All's well!' 'All's well!' came the signals from the faithful fellows watching in the darkness, and every time the white lights streamed into his face, Allan Pinkerton breathed forth a 'Thank God.' He had pledged his life to take the Nation's President to Washington, and he was doing it. No harm had come so far, and as they drew near to Baltimore, with its plans of murder and infamy, the detective braced himself for the final crisis. What would happen here? Had any suspicion got abroad of the President's arrival? If an attack was made, would they be able to defend him? All these thoughts ran through his brain as the lights of the city came in sight.

"It was half-past three in the morning when the train drew up in the Baltimore station, just on time. The platforms were empty, the city was asleep, the conspirators had suspected nothing, the danger was past. The run on to Washington was made without accident or event, and at 6 A.M. Abraham Lincoln, leaning on the arm of Allan Pinkerton, left the train and was received by William H. Seward and General Winfield Scott, who gripped his hand with a grasp much the stronger for the anxiety they had felt. Mr. Seward's words were:

"I was never so glad to see any one in my life as I am to see you this morning."

## CONCERNING HORSES.

HE who forgets the beauty of horses for the beauty of women," say the Arabians, "will never prosper." New York City at least seems in no danger, to judge from the popularity of the annual Horse Show, of forgetting the beauty of horses. Nine years ago, the present National Association held its first Horse Show. The exhibitors numbered 197, the entries 623, and the prizes amounted to \$5,000. This year the exhibitors number 350, the entries over 1,200, and the prizes amount to \$30,000; and the sale of boxes prior to the opening of the show netted to the Association more than enough to pay the prize. *Harper's Weekly* devotes four pages to descriptive remarks (with copious illustrations) on the exhibition. Among other things it says:

"There is only one New York, and the Horse Show is its greatest annual exhibition. It is more than a horse show; it is the first metropolitan appearance of Society after the Summer's campaign, and signalizes the beginning of the Winter season. It is really an occasion when the reign of beauty is disputed by the beast.

"Nowhere else in the world will you find so extravagant prices paid for boxes, or a greater sum of money given in prizes, or a more splendid show of thoroughbreds, both in and around the ring, as at Madison Square Garden during this second week of November each year. Not even London can duplicate the spec-

tacular features of this exhibition, and, considering the present standard of horseflesh to have been reached after only about a dozen years of endeavor, the entries compare favorably with the annual show on the other side. . . .



HORSE-SHOW WEEK—SOCIETY'S ANNUAL IDIOCY.

"Richard himself again!  
Hark! the shrill trumpet sounds to HORSE!"  
*Richard III., Act 5, Scene 3.*  
—*The World, New York.*

in '76 that the Coaching Club held its first meet, and the open-eyed astonishment with which the pioneer fours were received by the crowds will be long remembered. It is not putting it too strongly to say that the quality of our carriage-horses has been raised almost directly by the influence and example of the Coaching Club, and that the hunting set has largely influenced the improved type of the saddle animal now seen in this neighborhood. Anglomania has likewise been the means of marring its looks by docking the tail.

"Along with the improvement in horseflesh has come a corresponding improvement in traps, and it is unquestionably true that from no point of vantage in the world will one see more handsome and complete turnouts than at the Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park on an autumn afternoon. Nor has this remarkable improvement in form and horseflesh been confined to New York City; and herein do we find the National significance of the Association. It is unquestionably true that all eyes are turned to New York for correct form in this as in other matters."

What the horse is to modern society, not the fashionable class only, but the workaday world as well, we learned in some degree during the "epizootic" about twenty years ago. "The sudden loss of horse labor," says *The Nation*, recently, "would totally disorganize our industry and our commerce, and would plunge social life into disorder, would threaten the lives of hundreds of thousands of human beings, especially if it occurred in Winter, and might expose our great cities to destruction by fire."

In a book lately published on "The Horse: How to Breed Him," William Day speaks of the antiquity of the horse. He says:

"The antiquity of the horse can be traced to the earliest Tertiary age, but we have no cognizance of any mammals of the group to which he belongs before the days of the Eocene period. We are told that at that time his diminutive form, or that of an animal resembling a horse, was not bigger than that of a fox. In the Miocene period it became as large as a sheep, and in the Pliocene time was the size of a modern donkey; but it was not till the Pleistocene period that equidæ appeared which approached the size of the existing horse."

Speaking of the same subject, W. H. Flower, Director of the British Natural History Museum, says ("The Horse: A Study in Natural History," London, 1894):

"The horse is one of the few [animals] whose history can be traced through a tolerably complete chain of links as far back as

the earliest Tertiary age. We must, however, not carry away the idea that the record is yet perfect. Before the commencement of the Eocene period, it is wrapped in what appears at present impenetrable darkness and mystery. . . . The outcome of all recent work on this subject has been, that every fresh discovery which has been made has tended to corroborate, and nothing has been found inconsistent with, the view that the living beings which we see around us have been gradually fashioned into shape by the modification of pre-existing forms. . . . The remains of animals to which it is possible to trace back the modern horse by a series of successive modifications without any great break, are found in abundance in the lower strata of the great lacustrine formations assigned to the Eocene period, spread over considerable portions of New Mexico, Wyoming, and Utah. Similar animals also existed in other parts of the world . . . but in less complete condition for investigation."

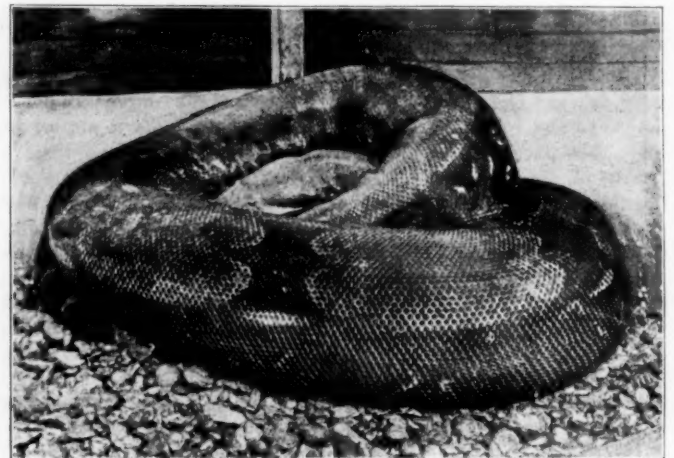
Concerning thoroughbreds, we find the following in a book lately published by Cassell and Company ("The Book of the Horse") written by S. Sydney:

"England is the breeding-ground, the original home, of the best horses in the world. Englishmen invented, if one may be permitted to use so mechanical a term, the thoroughbred horse, which combines with marvelously increased size, speed, and power, all the fire, courage, and quality of his Oriental ancestors—the barb and the Arab. The English thoroughbred is universally recognized as the sole source of improvement for every variety of the horse tribe in Europe and America, save those used in the dull, useful labor of heavy draught; and even the British draft-horse has been brought to perfection by the application of principles which were first employed, although recently neglected, in the breeding of the incomparable race-horse."

#### A BOA THAT SWALLOWED HIS WIFE.

ALL London is talking about the snake that swallowed his wife. The illustrated papers have published pictures of the reptile that has jumped into, or rather swallowed himself into, notoriety; scientists are trying to explain what is considered a remarkable phenomenon; and even poets have put the swallowing act into verse. Here are the facts, according to *The London Illustrated News*:

"Among the remarkable incidents noticed last week there was that of the South American boa-constrictor, at the Zoological Society's Gardens, swallowing his companion in the Reptile House, and exhibiting no symptom afterward either of the pangs of remorse or those of indigestion. The two serpents had lived amicably together nearly a twelvemonth. They were of the same species, but one was nine feet long and the other eleven. It is not supposed that the larger one intended to eat the other, and they are still less likely to have quarreled: snakes are, indeed, between themselves, peaceable and gentle animals. Both



THE SNAKE THAT SWALLOWED HIS WIFE.

were usually fed with pigeons. One afternoon their keeper had placed two birds—one for each serpent—in the glazed apartment, fifteen feet by six feet, which was the boa-constrictors' dwelling. The bigger serpent, having quickly swallowed his own appointed meal, observed the second pigeon visibly sticking in the jaws of his messmate. He perhaps only thought of taking a playful bite out of it, even as a greedy or wanton little boy might be seen biting at an apple in another child's mouth. The keeper had left them, and it is conjectured that, both the serpents having got their teeth fastened in the pigeon's bones, neither could withdraw."



## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

## Treasury.

"Doubts about the appearance of a Government bond issue were set at rest by positive declarations from Washington, and on last Tuesday an official circular was issued inviting bids for \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. ten-year bonds, similar in every way to the issue of February last. Payment for the bonds is required to be made in gold coin, and the intention of the Treasury, it is well understood, is to make the sale upon the basis of a 3 per cent. return on the investment to the bidders. Statements are current that influential bankers were consulted in advance of the preparation of the circular, and that a number of the most prominent New York financial institutions, including several eminent foreign banking houses, have combined informally to assure the success of the loan. The general belief in financial circles, however, is that applications for the loan will greatly exceed its amount, and that the Government is likely to realize a better price than for the February issue."—*Bradstreet's*.

In English commercial circles the view is expressed freely that the New York banks will be able to manipulate the issue for their own advantage, and that the relief afforded to the Treasury will be only temporary. The bonds would be popular in England if there were any guarantee that they would be redeemed in gold.

## The Banks.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed a decrease of \$1,304,400 in the surplus of reserve above legal requirement, which brings the surplus up to \$62,974,050. Loans contracted \$777,700, while deposits increased \$2,371,200. Cash items showed an increase of \$744,000 in specie and \$1,153,200 in legal tenders. Circulation decreased \$37,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York Banks for the last two weeks:

	Nov. 17.	*Nov. 10.	Increase.
Loans.....	\$498,937,000	\$499,714,700	†\$777,700
Specie.....	94,421,100	93,677,100	744,000
Legal tenders....	117,189,800	116,036,600	1,153,200
Deposits.....	594,547,400	592,176,200	2,371,200
Circulation.....	11,170,000	11,207,600	†37,600

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Specie.....	\$94,421,100	\$93,677,100	\$744,000
	Legal tenders....	117,189,800	116,036,600	1,153,200
Total reserve..	\$211,610,900	\$209,713,700	\$1,897,200	
Reserve required				
ag't deposits...	148,636,850	148,044,050	592,800	
Surplus res'v'e.	\$62,974,050	\$61,669,650	\$1,304,400	

\* Five days. † Decrease.

## Stocks.

"Prices displayed a marked tendency to appreciate in the early part of the week before the official announcement of the \$50,000,000 Government bond issue. Anticipations in regard to the influence of that event were the ostensible cause for the movement, though it would seem that professional interests furnished the motive power, and that public buying as well as participation by foreign investors had little part in the demonstration. At any rate, by Wednesday the rise came to an end, and bearish speculators renewed their attacks upon the market, finding encouragement in the general feeling that the bond issue is only a temporary relief to the Treasury, and that in view of the constant possibility of gold exports, the Treasury reserves may again suffer serious shrinkage. Further influences of a bearish nature were found in the weakness of Sugar stock, while the exceedingly small movement of grain upon the Western railroads, and the fear that the Burlington road would fail to maintain its quarterly dividend at the usual rate, were also depressing factors. It must, however, be admitted that the selling by the bears failed to dislodge any considerable amounts of long stock, and that the market, as it has done numberless times before while in its present narrow and professional state, displayed the usual

tendency to rally before the declines assume any very serious form."—*Bradstreet's*.

## The State of Trade.

There is really very little to chronicle under this head. There is a fairly active demand for holiday goods, and little cause of complaint in other lines; but the tone of the market is hopeful. On all hands there is a general disposition to regard existing conditions as favorable to steady continuous improvement. To such extent as this confidence in the early future results in renewed productive activity, to such extent also will it aid in restoring the conditions it predicts.

## CHESS.

## The Masters' Tourney.

The final round of the Masters' Tourney was played on Thursday, November 15. Steinitz takes the first prize, although he lost one game to Albin, yet Albin did not win that game by defeating Steinitz; the veteran lost the game by exceeding the time allowance. Albin won second prize, Showalter and Hymes divide third and fourth prize.

The appended table shows the results of all the games played, together with points lost and won by each contestant:

	Albin	Baird	Delmar	Hanham	Hymes	Jasnogrodsky	Pillsbury	Rocamora	Showalter	Steinitz	Total won
Albin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6½
Baird.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Delmar.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Hanham.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Hymes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jasnogrodsky.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Pillsbury.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Rocamora.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Showalter.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
Steinitz.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
Total lost.....	3½	7	5	6	6	4	7	5	6	4	55

One of the most remarkable games of the last round was that between Albin and Baird, in which the former scored in twenty-three moves. Here it is:

## THIRD TABLE—RUY LOPEZ.

BAIRD.	ALBIN.	BAIRD.	ALBIN.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	13 Q-K Kt 3	P-K R 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	14 P-K R 3	B-Q B 4
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3	15 B-K 3	P-R 5
4 B-R 4	Kt-B 3	16 Q-Kt 5	R-R 3
5 Castles	Kt x P	17 Q x Kt P	R-Kt 3
6 P-Q 4	P-Q Kt 4	18 Q-R 8 ch	B-B
7 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	19 K-R-K	R x P ch
8 P x Kt	Kt-Q B 4	20 K-B	R-B 6
9 B-Kt 3	Kt x B	21 Q x R P	Q-K Kt 3
10 R P x Kt	B-Q Kt 2	22 Kt-K 2	R-Kt 8 ch
11 Q-K Kt 4	Q-K 2	23 Resigns	1 h. 14 m.
12 Kt-Q B 3	Q-K 3		36 m.

## Queen Hatasa's Draught-Board and Draughtsmen.

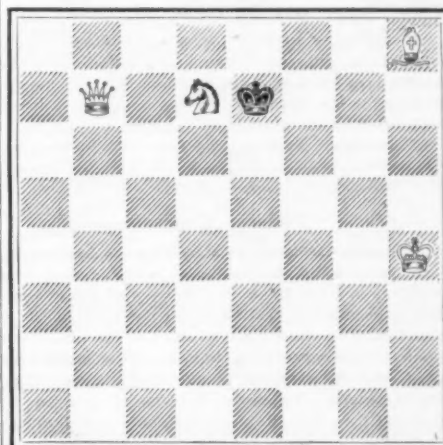
One of the oldest relics of the game of draughts or chess is that known as Queen Hatasa's draught-board and draughtsmen, found along with the throne, sarcophagus and other relics of that most memorable Queen, and now in the British Museum, to which they were presented by Joseph Haworth, Esq. The period assigned to this Queen is B. C. 1600. Of this draught-board or box there remains only a fragment, scarcely six squares one way and one and a half squares the other way, but the sixth square in line from the sole remaining corner has the hieroglyph *nefer*, "good," upon it, and it is assumed that this is half the length. The squares are about 1½ inches, and the ivory divisions nearly a quarter of an inch. The squares are filled with porcelain, and the black hieroglyph is burnt into the porcelain. The board stands three inches high, with a 1½-inch porcelain panel on each side, bordered with ¾-inch ivory. The dark-wood squares under the porcelain are veneered on rough wood. Some of the squares contain hieroglyphics inlaid, three of which still remain;

also a drawer for holding the draughts. These draughts consist of twenty pieces, carved with exquisite art and finish in the form of lions' heads—the hieroglyphic sign for *Hat* in *Hatasa*. There are also two little standing figures of Egyptian men, like pages or attendants, which may have been markers or perhaps the principal pieces. Along with this are two sides of another draught-box of blue porcelain and ivory, two conical draughts of same material, and three other ivory pieces. Of the twenty lions-head pieces, ten are in light-colored wood, nine in dark wood, and one of ivory. The heads are not all exactly of the same size; one is longer than the rest and one smaller. Together with these pieces are two reel-shaped pieces, one astragal, and two upright draughtsmen, one white, the other of blue enamel; and a dark wooden one a little larger, all probably remnants of another set or sets.—*F. Faulkner, in Games Ancient and Oriental.*

## Problem 36.

Black—One Piece.

K on K 2.



White—Four Pieces.

K on K R 4; Q on Q Kt 7; Kt on Q 7; B on K R 8.  
White mates in three moves.

## Lipke.

The following sketch of the man who came right after Dr. Tarrasch, in the recent Leipzig tournament, and who has taken rank among the few "at the top," is from *The Sun*, New York:

Paul Lipke was born at Erfurt, Thuringia, Germany, on June 30, 1870. He received a good college education and studied law at Halle-on-the-Saale. Chess he learned with one of his brothers in 1887, and he soon became enthusiastic in the study of the game.

In the Dresden Congress, in 1892, he gained the mastership when playing in the "Haupt-Turnier," and in 1893 he won a prize in the masters' tourney at Kiel. Lipke acknowledges to have adopted

"Index to Chimneys" tells what chimney is made for your burner or lamp; and your dealer probably has it.

Geo A Macbeth Co, Pittsburgh, Pa, wants to send you the Index—write for it.

Pearl glass, pearl top, tough glass.

There is only one EXTENSION BOOKCASE Capacity unlimited, it is the Sunnyside Bookcase. Price, \$4.50 to \$30. Are you interested? Address, SUNNYSIDE BOOKCASE CO., Girard, Pa.

Lasker's style in the art of shaping the game according to the individuality of the opponent.

It may be mentioned that Lipke is one of the best living blindfold players. He played at the Berlin Chess Society, in 1894, eight games simultaneously, winning all; at the Berlin Chess Club, out of ten games played simultaneously, he won nine and drew one; and at Anhalt he gave frequently similar exhibitions with invariable success, so that he was elected an honorary member of the Anhalt Chess Club.

Socially Herr Lipke is of pleasing, gentlemanly manners. At the board he is rather impulsive, and in moments of excitement he gives expression to this natural impulsiveness by moving in a hasty and jerky manner; but that only on occasions of momentary forgetfulness. He tries to master this defect, and if he succeeds he will be as courteous over the board as he is off the board.

## LEGAL.

### When Mortgage of Married Woman Cannot Be Enforced.

A mortgage given to secure a husband's debt cannot be enforced against the wife, where the mortgagee knew that she claimed the land, though it stood in the name of the husband, and that her execution of the mortgage was procured by fraud and coercion. *Aultman and Taylor Co. v. Frasure*, Court of Appeals of Ky., 26 S. W. Rep., 5.—*American Investments, Buffalo, N. Y.*

### Federal Courts.

Following Decisions of State Courts—Limitation. —A decision by the court of a last resort of a State as to when the bar of State statutes of limitation becomes operative in the particular case, is conclusive on the United States Courts, and is not open to the contention that the State court misconstrued the statutes, or adopted a rule conflicting therewith. *Balkam v. Woodstock Iron Co.*, U. S. Sup. Ct., 14 S. C. Rep., 995.—*Albany Law Journal*.

### The Publication of an Unproved Charge Against an Employee Libelous.

In the case of *Macaulay v. Elrod*, recently decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals, it appeared that the defendant, being the owner and manager of a theater, procured the publication of a newspaper article, stating that for several years he had placed implicit confidence in the integrity of his assistant in the management of the theater, and that to him he had left the financial management of the business, but, becoming suspicious, he had put an expert to work on his books, and that he had found discrepancies amounting to \$17,000. It appeared that the plaintiff was the only assistant defendant had, and that he was the assistant referred to in that article. The court held that the statements of the article amounted to a charge of want of honesty and integrity, and were libelous. —*Ibid.*

### The Ideal Lawyer.\*

"The true conception—ideal, if you please, of the lawyer, is that of one who worthily magnifies the nature and duties of his office; who scorns every form of meanness or disreputable practice; who by unwearied industry masters the vast and complex technical learning and details of his profession, but who, not satisfied with this, studies the eternal principles of justice as developed and illustrated in the history of the law and in the jurisprudence of other times and nations so earnestly that he falls in love with them. . . . In his

\*From a paper by John F. Dillon, read before the section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association, at Saratoga Springs, August 22, 1894.

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conception, every place where a judge sits, although the arena be a contentious one where debate runs high and warm, is yet over all a temple where faith, truth, honor, and justice abide, and he one of its ministers. With what majestic port may not the lawyer approach that temple when he reflects that he enters there not by grace but of right, craving neither mercy nor favor, but demanding justice, to which demand the appointed judicial organs of the State must give heed at all times."—*American Law Review, St. Louis, Mo.*

### School-Teacher's Contract—Act of God.

There is no state of facts, however curious, says *The Green Bag*, that is not sooner or later duplicated. In *Gear v. Gray*, Appellate Court of Indiana, in June, 1894 (37 N. E. Rep., 1059), it was held that where one employed to teach in a public school for a certain time is able and willing to teach during that time, the fact that the school was necessarily closed part of the time by order of the Board of Health, because of the prevalence of a contagious disease among the pupils, does not deprive the teacher of the right to compensation for the entire time, since such closing of the schools is not caused by the act of God. This decision is based on *Dewey v. Alpena School District*, 43 Michigan, 480; 38 Am. Rep., 206. A similar ruling was reached in England in a precisely similar case, the court holding that the closing of the school was not an "act of God," although rendered necessary. 1 Eng. Ruling Cases, 347, note, where the school was closed, by order of the school authorities, more than three months on account of the prevalence of small-pox.

### Railway Having Land Conveyed to It for Construction Purposes, Liable to Damages for Non-Construction.

The Supreme Court of Georgia held, in the recent case of the Savannah, Florida & Western Railway Company v. Atkinson, that where the consideration of a deed conveying a right of way to a railroad company was, as expressed in the deed itself, the benefits which were expected to accrue to the landowners from the construction of the contemplated railroad, and there was an express promise on the part of the company to construct the road, by virtue of which promise the conveyance was procured, and also a parol license to cut cross-ties, inducing a breach of the contract by failing to construct the road, abandoning work upon it and selling out to a rival company with intent that the whole enterprise should be suppressed and forever abandoned, constituted a cause of action in behalf of the landowner to the extent at least of having decreed a cancellation of the conveyance, and of having awarded to him compensation for any damage done to the land by severing timber and cross-ties therefrom, and digging up the soil or by other means, while the work of construction was in progress; and inasmuch as the alleged purchase made by the second company of the first would render the second company interested in any decree of cancellation which could be made, that company was a proper party defendant to the action, and under the Georgia Act of 1890 might rightly be made a party out of the county of its residence, the suit being appropriately located with reference to jurisdiction over the other company.

### Regulation of Charges of Quasi-Public Corporations.

The power to regulate and control the charges of railroad companies, or rather agencies engaged in public employments, is, says *The American Lawyer*, legislative, not judicial. Independently of constitutional provisions it is now the settled doctrine in this country that the legislatures of the States have the power to regulate and settle the freight and passenger charges of railroad companies, and the charges for services of other employments which are public in their character, subject only to such restraints as are imposed by charter contracts, and by the authority of Congress to regulate foreign and inter-State commerce. This doctrine may safely be said to be beyond controversy. Questions still frequently arise,

however, as to the validity of legislation which, instead of establishing reasonable rates, delegates the power to fix the same to railroad and like commissions. But it has been held in a number of cases that the authority thus conferred refers merely to the execution of the law, and that it is quite competent to the legislature to entrust such commission with discretionary power to adjust such charges to circumstances; in fact, that the legislature may authorize its agents to do all which it may lawfully, but cannot conveniently, do for itself.

## Current Events.

### Monday, November 12.

The Federal Commission appointed to investigate the Pullman strike submits its report to the President. . . . The Pennsylvania Supreme Court sustains the decision of a lower court refusing to enjoin Catholic nuns from wearing their garb while performing their duties as teachers in public schools. . . . The new steamship *St. Louis*, of the American Line, is launched at Philadelphia. . . . The rumors about another bond issue are confirmed; the date of the issue is still uncertain.

Port Arthur is captured by the Japanese without resistance; several European ministers are preparing to leave Peking; Japan hesitates about accepting American offers of mediation in the war.

### Tuesday, November 13.

Secretary Carlisle issues a circular calling for bids for an issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds. . . . The Knights of Labor meet in convention in New Orleans. . . . Forest fires are causing considerable damage in Southern States. . . . A Tenement House Commission opens its investigations in New York.

It is denied in Shanghai that Port Arthur has been taken by the Japanese. . . . The French Government asks the Chamber to vote 65,000,000 francs for the proposed campaign against Madagascar. . . . The body of Alexander III. arrives in St. Petersburg; the Czar publishes a manifesto to his Finland subjects.

### Wednesday, November 14.

The Cook gang of outlaws hold up another train in the Indian Territory. . . . The Unitarian Conference holds its annual meeting in Baltimore. . . . The New York Board of Trade adopts resolutions favoring the re-organization of the police on military lines.

The Japanese army, under Marshal Yamagata, is continuing its advance through Manchuria; no overtures for peace are received by Japan. . . . The Anti-Anarchist Bill is introduced in the German Bundestag. . . . It is reported that the present Russian Ministers will resign. . . . Welsh disestablishment is announced as the first measure to be considered at the coming session of the British Parliament.

### Thursday, November 15.

The Knights of Labor meet in annual convention in New Orleans; the consolidation of all the labor organizations of the country is advocated. . . . Forest fires threaten the destruction of a number of Colorado mining towns.

The Chinese are reported to have retaken Kiu-Chun, and to hold two forts at Talies-Wan; China is willing to accept the mediation of the United States. . . . The British ship *Culmore* founders off the British coast in a gale, and twenty-two lives are lost. . . . Brigands raid the town of Tartoli, in Sardinia, and wound thirty people.

### Friday, November 16.

The Rev. Dr. James McCosh, ex-President of Princeton College, dies. . . . Big rewards are offered for the capture of the Cook band of outlaws in Indian Territory. . . . The Twenty-first Convention of the W. C. T. U. meets in Cleveland.

The attack on Port Arthur is believed to have begun; the Chinese Generals, Yeh and Nieh, have been degraded. . . . There is rioting in the streets of Rio Janeiro; President Moraes will probably declare amnesty to all rebels.

### Saturday, November 17.

The marshals in the Indian Territory surround the Cook gang of outlaws, and kill "Cherokee Bill." . . . It is announced that the President will extend the Civil Service regulations to the Internal Revenue Office.

The Japanese fleet is searching for the Chinese squadron which put to sea a few days ago. . . . An earthquake in Italy results in great loss of life and damage to property. . . . Lord Rosebery consults Mr. Gladstone about the Anti-Lords resolution. . . . The story of the massacre in Armenia comes from an American missionary.

### Sunday, November 18.

The Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei is preparing for battle. . . . The earthquakes in Italy and Sicily continue, and cause great damage.



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